

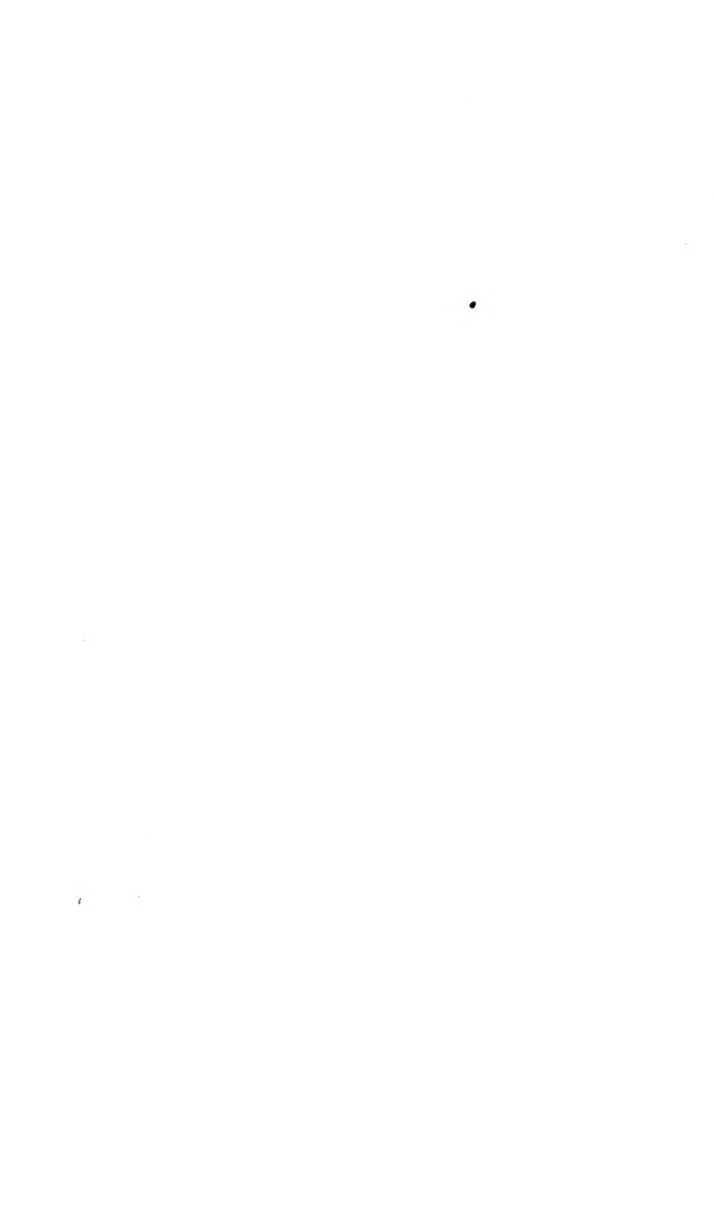
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A B C  
OF  
CHRONOLOGY.





# THE A. B. C.

OF

## CHRONOLOGY.

PSYCHOLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL,  
AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

1/2 100  
SYSTEM OF DR. BAYNE.

Under the progressive theory, history is no longer viewed as a mere organic mass of names, dates and facts, but as Spirit and Life; and, therefore, as process, motion, development, passing through various stages; ever rising to some higher state, yet *identical* with itself, so that the *end* is but the full unfolding of the *beginning*.—*Anon.*

It is by *necessity* that man is *free*, and it is only in necessity that he experiences liberty. Liberty, *without* necessity, is an arbitrary abstraction—a purely formal liberty.—*Hegel.*

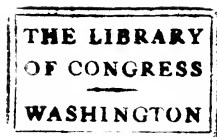
“Numbers are the principle (*esse*) of all that exists, and the world subsists by the rhythmical order of the elements.”—*Pythagorus.*

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705 2 1  
PORTLAND, ME :  
HOYT, FOGG & DONHAM.

1880,



# PREFACE.

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As to the origin of the present Scheme, it may well be surmised that it did not spring full grown into being like Minerva from the head of Jupiter; nor is it now offered without some misgiving of possible defect. Undertaken at first as a recreation from a widely different pursuit, it had no higher ambition than a Muster-Roll of the Ages, drawing a line here and there in favor of the really great and good, and placing the seal of condemnation upon the enemies of mankind. Meritorious as such an idea might seem, it was found to be impracticable. We could not safely indulge harsh judgment, and it was still less safe when applied to a vista of thousands of years. We cannot measure the experience of past ages by our own, nor say that a thing which is impossible to us was not possible to them. Few in number are those, even in our own day, who can rise above the common experience without risk of a fall. In past times, when the moral support was weaker, the fall was almost certain. What is true in the abstract, may be erroneous in the concrete. To be absolutely *just*, in the midst of chicanery and deceit, is simply to be a martyr to principle—very commendable, but very nonsensical. In Rome, a man must be a Roman, and bide his time to become a Christian.

A scheme of some breadth, to say nothing of depth, and other remarkable qualities, was, therefore, a moral necessity. So it has chanced that the work begun as a recreation has assumed serious proportions.

. What is here given, however, is a mere Synopsis of something more to come, provided the outline meets with due acceptance. An affair of this kind will, of course, run counter to popular notions, and thus receive its full share of opprobrious criticism. This we shall not violently object to. But we trust that when the storm clears away, calmer councils will prevail.

The Scheme now proposed has unexpectedly assumed certain musical features which may prove highly diverting for the cold winter evening. We freely admit that there is something *unique* in it. That history, which is a mere record of tyrannies and atrocities of every kind, should, by any process, be reduced to a harmonious jingle, will, at first sight, be set down as the supreme novelty of the day. Now, had this been intended, we should, in our utter ignorance of the science of music, have taken the precaution to consult a musical authority. Since we have done nothing of the kind, the chances are that it is not musical at all, or else that it is of such an execrable sort as will, after all, fitly correspond with the popular estimate of history !

The fact is we could not think of taking this view of it. As well might we take the Police Gazette as an epitome of society at the present day. We make little of the harpies and parasites who have thrust themselves into notice. The rise of a dynasty is best expressed by its fall. It was discreditable in the beginning, and a disgrace in the end. Behind the naked and obtrusive fact, is the *Society* which was victimized by it, the movement of which is almost unknown. Yet it is this, above all things, that requires the exposition which is here attempted.

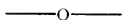
A Psychological Chronology, then, will, in the nature of the case, be somewhat philosophical; and on the heels of this, be also somewhat mathematical.

All things tend to an equilibrium in the world of *matter*. *Cæteris paribus*, all things tend to a state of rest or peace in the world of *mind*. But by what law? We must be sure of our footing. The answer is, the principle of DIVINE JUSTICE,—the force working for righteousness; or, in other words, the Mathematical relation of the parts to the whole; for a principle which does not embody itself in action—Justice without her sword—without her weights and scales—would be an abstraction. Now we do know that the mountains are *literally* weighed, the waters measured, and all nature assured of its time and place. Why not man? Thus we presuppose what can only be inferred, while we gladly accept every well established fact.

An analysis of the frame-work of human Society, its rule of procedure, its struggles, its triumphs, its guiding-star, and probable destiny are the chief features of the present system.

It has been both perplexing and exasperating to encounter the discrepancies of historians and chronologists as to dates. The latter, indeed, may as well hang up their fiddle, for if they must differ, by *whole centuries* as to the same fact, the pretence to scientific chronology becomes in the last degree ridiculous. It is essential to the present scheme not only that it should have a correct starting-point, but that it should have the *exact* year of *birth* of every historical individual. In the absence of reliable figures, we should be reduced to the necessity of fixing these dates, and thus

become liable to the charge of manufacturing a Chronology to suit our purpose. Rather than do so, we have thrown the names together, as best we could, omitting some thousands which might be added, that the reader may have an opportunity of filling up the blanks in a manner satisfactory to himself. It is hoped that the peculiarity of this system may impart a zest to such an effort, and add much to the interest of historical study.



The following remarks by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, himself high historical authority, are pertinent in the present connection :

“History is no connection of shreds and patches, nor is it an old almanac with only dates. If it were so it would be of little interest and of less value, for we never should arrive at any satisfactory result from its consideration. You know this well ; for if you should try to find out the details and exact truth of an event that took place yesterday in the next street, in three cases out of five you would end in doubt. This generation has had a most emphatic proof of that. Do not, then, suppose that we have got the exact and accurate truth—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—touching what any individual, man or woman, did here or elsewhere, one hundred years ago. But when you look at history as noting great principles, planted by the efforts of men or movements of nations, see the principles flowering out into a glorious fruitage, or affording the root from which many and tall branches of mischief grow ; when you think of it as a thread showing you that the child is father of the man, and that one century necessarily grows out of the other, then we can reach with fair accuracy some definite result, and then we find history is indeed philosophy teaching by example.”

# Psychological Chronology.

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## INTRODUCTION.

THIS System may be said to include the Idealism of Plato, with the doctrine of numbers as given by Pythagorus. It contemplates mankind *en masse*, while it segregates individuals with a nicety and precision which has never before been attainable.

There are certain ideas which are fundamental to human existence, and others which are merely accessory, These are susceptible of classification by groups, as they have naturally arisen in the progress of time. Moreover, they hold a fixed relation to time. But if this doctrine implies necessity, it does not impair liberty. It is with the fundamental ideas (or conditions) only that we have to do in this Synopsis. Their succession is implied in the order following:

I. The class relating to Agriculture, Architecture and Astronomy. That is to say, to the land, a domicile, and an attention to the time and seasons. For the sake of simplicity we take the initial letter, and mark this class **A**. Under this letter, then, it will be understood that these subjects are specially indicated wherever it occurs, at first as rudimental, then as progressive, and finally, as separating themselves into distinct elements, and assuming the characteristics of true science.

But this letter **A** is also Symbolical. In the Pre-historic, it represents the land alone; in due time the era of vegetation; still further on, an animal, and finally, a *man*, which it literally signifies. Thus **A** stands for all new *beginnings*, let their character be what they may.

Besides this symbolical feature, **A** has also a geographical relation historically to certain countries or nations, by whom its ideas were originally developed. Africa, for one example; Asia, for another. But these being too general, it narrows down conspicuously

to Egypt and Armenia, in the ancient world, and to Austria, America, and Australia, in modern times. Thus while **A** founds an empire, with agriculture and architecture as its dominant ideas, it makes old Egypt primarily the seat of that empire, until the scene shifts to other fields.

This explanation of the function of class **A**, is perhaps full enough for present purposes. If the reader would learn more, let him consult the first historical work that comes to hand. Agriculture is the most formidable element of early society. Consider the state of Egypt under the rule of Joseph; the restrictions put upon the tenure of land by the Mosaic law. Or if modern examples are preferred, the state of France under the Bourbons, the state of England prior to the time of Henry VIII.; or the state of Hungary of to-day. The tenure of land reared vast feudalities, and founded enormous monarchies. It was the beginning of the contention between the Celts and Romans; it was the origin of the Vandal invasion, and later that of the Danes and Normans. We may see the germs of it in the United States, and let us hope that its mischievous growth will be nipped in the bud.

2. The second class relates to *metals* and *minerals*, and the mechanical appliances requisite to work them. This is class **B**. Now the earliest known metals were doubtless *gold* and *silver*, because the easiest to reach, and the most malleable. Brass and bronze, however, were the metals of utility. It requires but a slight stretch of the imagination to make **B** symbolize *Biblical* in the very highest sense of the term, since precious truth and precious metal are tokens one of the other. The Hebrews, therefore, are to come in under **B**.

There is a long story to tell here, which it is requisite to cut short. The Jews are known as the *Bullionists* of modern times. This was not always the case. Among the civil regulations of the Israelites was one requiring every boy to learn some kind of handicraft. This species of labor was highly honored in ancient times, even the priests giving it the support of personal example. The consequence was that the skilled workmen of that nation were coveted by their neighbors, and were either bribed, or were carried away. The Babylonian captivity seems to have had this for its motive, which, of course, was rendered easier by their civil dissensions. The Jews were always *jewelers*, as far as we know, and their present position in the world, is but a reflection of their earlier history.

We see it stated that the Egyptians were familiar with stone cutting tools before the time of Abraham. The Hebrews go back further than that; to even antediluvian days. In fact, the Egyptian



and Chinese "reign of the gods," before the flood, designate by name, as deities, several of those benefactors who first taught the use of metals, and the appliances that came with them.

The growth of European civilization is but a repetition of that of the ancients in many respects. Society is properly contemplated as a vast industry, with the Government at its head. The theory upon which the government of the United States is founded, is without example, and without inherent stability.

Returning from this digression, we repeat that **B** has a geographical relation as to the places where, and the peoples by whom, the metals were developed, giving the first place to the Hebrews.

This does not conclude the matter, however. What became of the *ten* tribes? We see around us the other two. To say that they have become totally extinct, is merely begging the question. Were not those tribes scattered to every port on the Mediterranean, and from thence over Europe? We *do* know that Spain, Italy and Germany received many of them. Is it assuming too much to say that the Abrahamic stock is the original Caucasian, and that the entire white race are his descendants? The idea is rather startling, we confess. But it has its advocates independently of us and we are content to let them enjoy it. Still, the persistency with which **B** follows up the big guns, the railroads, and the metallurgic in general, would render the above a plausible explanation.

3. The third class of ideas relates to the *Sea*, and involves Commerce, Colonization, and Common law. It also brings in certain of the occult sciences, chemistry, in particular. This is class **C**.

Among the ancients, commerce was first confined to the navigable streams. Hence Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria, having both the Tigris and Euphrates as tributaries, were the earliest in the field. At any rate, **C** sticks to Assyria until the Roman era, and then it sticks to Rome until the decline and fall of that empire. Then it becomes Asiatic again, and seems to follow Mohommed. This rather deranges our **C's**, for we were desirous of making it stand for China, and the Celts.

The letter **C** is the key note of old ocean, of all it contains, and of all that is carried on by it. In a higher sense, it is the basis of law. Commerce as a civilizer! How her sails whiten every sea! How she binds the world in her golden chain! The idea is immense! Yet commerce has been, until within a very recent date, a mere piracy upon the weak, and was held in contempt by all nations.

Man-stealing and woman-stealing were its favorite pastimes. (The *guilds*, or trades-unions, on the contrary, received high regard.) The lagoons of Venice and Holland afforded a secure retreat to these sea-marauders. They increased in wealth and power. The Hanseatic league made them audacious. This body actually sustained armed fleets, and set at defiance sovereign princes. The Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British East India Companies gave them a legal status.

Does the scheme of nature, which is a scheme of morals, recognize such a crowd? It certainly does. That law should grow out of an utterly lawless pursuit is a paradox which finds ample illustration in the history of every colonization, and in none more so than in the settlement of the Pacific slope of the United States. Great cities grow up by the side of commerce. These threaten to be as great nuisances in modern times, as they were among the ancients. So one evil begets another.

4. The fourth class of ideas would naturally relate to *Divinity* and *Demonology*—a vile contrast—yet historically true. All the delusions, falsifications, witchery, jugglery, and humbug of every kind, which has darkened the human mind, would find a place here, and on the general principle of the contact of extremes. This, of course, is class D. At a certain stage, mankind are convinced of the existence of an over-ruling power. They are undecided as to its character. To them it is the riddle of the Sphinx, to be solved on pain of death. They set up their gods accordingly. Now, from the first, and all along Deity intervenes to dissipate this ignorance, condescending to human thought, language, and action, to be the more intelligible. Compromising with the current vices, holding out the promise of venial rewards, and threatening with summary punishment. In short, pursuing that moderate course which a wise legislator would take with refractory subjects. This is *revelation*, as received through inspired men.

It gradually rises in conception until it reaches the sublime height of GOD, the omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent, the King Eternal and Invisible—the only wise God; in action beneficent, loving, and fatherly, taking no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but rather that he would return and live.

Such a revelation could not be received without corroborative evidence out of the usual channel. Accordingly a chosen people, are made to compass an extraordinary experience—an experience, however, within the reach of every true believer. To say that an event is contrary to *common* experience may be true, so much the

worse for such an experience. What we have to do with is the *un-*common experience. This is the exclusive privilege of the children of God; and to argue that He is bound by law, or limited in any degree whatever, is to deny His existence outright. *Believe* in God, and He will verify thy belief. But all is dark to the sceptical.

D, then, is a very important factor in the present scheme, not only revealing Himself through prophets, but specially through a representative of the God-head in person. At intervals entirely through the lapse of time, He visits the whole human family. By the present scheme, every seventh day is a sacred day. Every seventh year is a sabbatical year. Then comes longer periods. For example, continuously for 12 years in every 84. Continuously for 144 years, in every 1008. Continuously, for 576 years, in every 4032; and, finally, continuously, for 1728 years, in every 12,096.

These visitations are always salutary and beneficent, although they have often come in the form of *judgments*. It would be well, therefore, to keep a reverential eye on D, to be quite certain that we are in line with D, otherwise D will be upon us, and dark will be the day thereof.

D, by the present scheme, will be apt to mark the truly divine man, whether he be a D.D. or not, if the date be correctly given. Often it is some founder or benefactor in the arts and sciences, and occasionally it is some vile miscreant, who, by his atrocities, insults the sun, and becomes an object of universal execration.

In assigning a geographical relation to D, we may seem to contradict the preceding hypothesis; and, to give it to another people beside the Israelites, would appear to be in contravention of their claim to be chosen of God. But the fact is CHINA has been the scene of strife between divinity and diabolism for at least five thousand years. It is a power which claims a celestial origin, and not without reason. The extraordinary aptitude and vitality of the Chinese of to-day is very far from showing an *effete* race—one that is likely to sink out of sight, be gobbled up by other powers, or otherwise destroyed. The absence of these signs of decay, suggest the existence of moral elements in the Chinese system which have given it strength and permanence. But whence those moral elements?

Without entering further into the argument, we give D to China, Chinese Tartary, and Japan. In modern times, we make it include Denmark, Norway and Sweden. After these, Russia. If

this disposition should prove historically erroneous, it is open to revision.

The sharp critic will be apt to suspect a weak spot here, in the absence of a little explanation. **B** is *Biblical*. Very well. Now what is **D**, if under that letter, we have the same revelation? There *is* a difference. **B** is historical and prophetic and is the basis of *ecclesiasticism*. **D** is on a higher key, and is *extra-legal* and *extra-judicial*. It accepts the ecclesiastical, or rejects it, at pleasure; and it sets in motion widely different agencies for the accomplishment of the same end. Thus, it may found a university, or a monastery, or possibly a dynasty. It may open the way to important discoveries. By increasing the wants of men, it may enlarge the sphere of their industry; for it is a notable fact that nature looks to a diversity of employment as a source of enjoyment, as well as to objects of utility. If we have perverted this salutary design by making it a source of oppression, so much the worse for us. We will be very likely to hear from it in an unmistakable manner.

5. The fifth class of ideas relate to Poetry, Philosophy, Literature in general, the fine arts, music, the drama, &c., &c. It is the Elementary class, in the first instance; then becomes Educational, and finally, Ethical. This is class **E**. We give this letter to INDIA in the first instance; then it becomes Indo-European, and finally English.

Class **E** is the direct result of **D**, with its logical train of illuminating influences and harmonizing effects. There may be religion without literature, though we have never observed it. But there can be no sound literature without religion. **E** is Ethnological in the beginning, and Ethical in the end.

India, as the original seat of poetry, philosophy, &c., may not be sustained. Why not Greece? Because India is of very much higher antiquity, and must have reached the philosophic stage long before Greece assumed a national existence. This position is corroborated by the growth of the European family of languages, which are of Hindoo origin.

6. The sixth class of ideas are of the heterodox order. Every branch of knowledge comes under review. Dogmas are called in question. The divine right of kings and priests is assailed. Society is unsettled. There is often general, and always local war. Radicalism is rampant. This is **F**. Let us call it re-Formative.

In the geographical distribution, we give **F** to Persia, in the first instance, and afterwards to France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

In the pre-historic, **F** would stand for the *transitional* state, whether of earth, air, or sea. Whether of vegetable growth, or of animal existence. Under **F** have occurred the violent earthquakes of early times, and even of later times. It is eminently volcanic and electrical.

Much fault is found with the Voltaires, Volneys, Darwins and Tyndalls of history, on account of their extreme notions. They are, nevertheless, an accredited crowd. Their errand is not, however, to establish any tenets of their own, but to separate the chaff from the wheat in the tenets of others. The general effect of such agitation is never to displace a wholesome truth, but possibly to enlarge and confirm it.

The reader will understand that **E** means the man of genius wherever it occurs in the present scheme of history. If it includes a considerable number of years, it would mark an era of art, literature, &c., without regard to geographical distinctions. **F**, in like manner is radical under all circumstances and positions, whether of Europe or America, although mercurial France is the centre of it.

7. The seventh and last class brings in the mathematical and physical sciences, Geometry and Geography coming first. This class is **G**. It is closely related to **A**. Thus, mathematics are both Egyptian and Grecian. After Greece, the letter **G** goes to Germany.

**G** is symbolic of *germination*, in both a high and low sense. In a low sense as applied to the pre-historic ages, and a high one as related to the origin of ideas. The sciences are only germinating at present; their blossom and fruit are yet to appear.

A man of true scientific genius will be apt to be designated by **G**, as Kepler was, but it may occur under **A**, as Herschel, and Tyndall are. Sometimes he is under **D**, as Copernicus is. There is an explanation of this variation, supposing the dates to be given correctly, which may appear before we get through. Nature marks her own man in all cases. But the results of false training and education are confusing. A mistaken profession is disastrous to the individual, and not wholly harmless to society.

It will be observed that we recognize but *seven* great nations of antiquity, and a similar number in modern times. There were and are a multitude of smaller powers, but they are either included in the greater, or exist by suffrage only. At first sight, it may be doubted whether the ideas which are thus classified do not pertain to every nation alike, and to all time alike. So they do, and so they do not. We propose to reconcile this seeming paradox.

The foregoing classification may not exhaust the field of human knowledge, but it certainly does comprehend the great elements of human existence. They have arisen and flourished, unmistakably, in this orderly succession, and they have had the same relation as to time, that they have to geographical distribution. Thus, if the Egyptians were the first in agriculture, and the Greeks in mathematics, by dividing the intervening period by seven, we get an approximate idea of the time that elapsed between the two. But it would never do to separate any class of ideas from the others by long intervals. Such a proceeding would be fatal to any scheme of history whatever. One class may *dominate* another for the time being, but all must participate in the particular movement.

The remark of Prof. Dana with regard to geology, is just as true with respect to history: "The *beginning* of an age will be in the midst of a preceding age, and the marks of the future coming out to view, are to be regarded as prophetic of that future."

To go back further than 7000 years, B. C. historically, is not to be thought of. This would give us intervals of 1000 years each; and we hope to show that they are entitled to high consideration. But to separate the elements of civil society by such an interval is wholly inadmissible.

Now if we should divide 1000 by seven, we get intervals of 144 years, nearly. This would be a success as far as it goes. But 144 years would still be too wide a division for practical purposes. Let us divide 144 by 12 at once, and so come down to every day life. The result is a more striking success than before.

The question next arose, why this figure 12 and the *square* of 12? Was there anything peculiar in it? Did it extend further down, or higher up? Was it, in short, wholly capricious, or had it a foundation in nature? If we went higher up, we came unavoidably to the *cube* of 12, viz: 1728; if lower down, then every *year* was as much subject to the A B C process as were the higher numbers. Nothing remained but to test the figures in a practical form.

Another question, however, presented itself. If these numbers are founded in nature, do they extend to the sciences? Are they astronomical?

The astronomers make no direct answer. But in giving an account of the motions of the heavenly bodies, (the earth included,)

we find their figures so close to ours that the difference might readily be accounted for in the enormous labor of astronomical calculations, and the defective instruments they are liable to employ. The three great cycles of the heavens, for example, rising, as they do, one above the other, are not only separated by the cube of 12, but their circuits are made up by multiples of that number.

Now, if this be true, it would follow that the initial point, (in the movement of the earth,) must be true also. In other words, that the earth must observe a cycle of 1728 years,

If we examine the ragged end of our solar year, however, we find a serious discrepancy. By the "reformed" calender, it amounts to 97 days in 400 years. This is a correction which would cut down the cycle to nearly the point where the Egyptians had it, namely, 1460 years. Still there must be a hitch somewhere, for it seems impossible that a figure which is true in the greater cycle, should be false in the less.

There has never been a perfect agreement among nations as to this matter of a year. Some have made it 354 days, others 360, others 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Twelve moons were accounted a year. The Mahomedan year of to-day, made such by the Arabian astronomers, gains upon ours by one year in every thirty-three, or thereabouts. It seems to us, therefore, that in the midst of such variation, there must be room somewhere for a retrograde movement, in which the year will recede from January to December, at the rate of 144 years to the month, which would be sufficient to furnish an exact counterpart to the movement of history as here laid down.

At this point, we are reminded of the peculiar oscillating motion of the pole of the earth to and from the pole star. It appears that this singular movement extends to 12 degrees and back again. Hipparchus, the astronomer, first took note of the declination a century or so before the Christian era. Since that time the earth has returned to position, and has recommenced the outward movement, being, at the present time, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  degrees away. Now this appears to cover the point in dispute, since the motion referred to is at the rate of one degree for every 144 years.

Now the interest in this cycle of 1728 years consists in the wider field which it opens for our generalization of ideas. The scheme of dividing by *thousands*, extended only to Greece, leaving the growth of European civilization unprovided for. If we divide

by cycles of 1728 years, we cover not only all past time, but a considerable space in the future.

If the astronomers will look kindly upon us, they may sustain our hypothesis by giving the dates of the beginning, the middle or the end, of the great Platonic year.\* Some of them appear to have entertained a thought of the kind. Prof. Loomis, for example, gives us a hint of the probable date of Adam.

Should the astronomers fail us entirely, we still have a resource in elementary music. It is a singular fact that history responds to rythmical relations, having its key-notes, its octaves,† its discords, and its harmonies, precisely like a well-toned instrument. Whimsical as this conceit may appear, it seems to be true, nevertheless. Is there any good reason why it should not? Are we, then doomed to grope perpetually in the dark? Or does this scheme open a brighter day for poor humanity? It is evident that it must revolutionize current opinion, suggest an improved method of life, and give us a political economy that is worthy of the name. For it demonstrates that our position with regard to ultimate truth is only a relative one; that there is nothing short of mathematics which we can accept as absolutely true; and, on the other hand, that there is nothing which has at any time received a general assent, that is, in all its phases and bearings, absolutely false.

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\* THE PLATONIC YEAR.—The great cycles referred to above are, first, the Tropical Cycle of 20,736 years (corrected figures;) second, the Sidereal Cycle of 24,192 years; and, third, the cycle of the Platonic year, during the course of which it is supposed that the poles of the earth are gradually reversed, the north turning to the south, and the south to the north. This is accomplished in 25,920 years. Now it is important to learn at what date the pole of the earth touched the pole star. Our inference is, that it must have done so about 6002 B. C.

† The octaves are a matter beyond dispute. They are the natural, historical intervals, and by their similarity, suggest the idea of a repetition, which is never the case. They enable us to go backward, chronologically, with safety, and even to anticipate the future. Furthermore, the octave appears to fix a limit to national existence in any one form. For example, from the heroic age of Greece, to its absorption by Rome, is the octave of 144, or from G to G, 1008 years. From the era of Rome to the date of Constantine, the great, (C to C) is another case. From the time of Charlemagne to Napoleon I. (F to F) is a third case. There are many of them. Take



the shorter term of 84 years. From 1776 to 1860, in American history; or 1788 to 1872 in French history; or from Frederick, the great, to Frederick William IV. in Prussian history; or from George III. to Queen Victoria in British history.

See the Appendix for further illustrations.

See an interesting lecture on the Study of History by Dr. Goldwin Smith, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1870, in which, after finding Darwinism, Positivism, and other theories, insufficient to explain well authenticated historical facts, he hints directly at the analogy between progressive astronomy and progressive history, and the probability of the one being synchronous with the other.

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### EXPLANATION.

The leading points of the present system are summarized as follows:

1. That History is a scheme of *utilities*—not of atrocities; that these utilities have a fixed natural basis; and that, whatever may be the vicissitudes of time, humanity will, in the end, be in harmony with them

2. That these utilities have their times and seasons, in which one of them may dominate the others, but still observing an orderly succession, reducible to mathematical rule. Consequently, that one year is *not* in all respects like another, and that there may be a *number* of years quite unlike, in their quality, to other numbers—which we mark as Periods, Epochs, or Eras, as the case may be.

Finally, that there are historical cycles, in correspondence with the celestial cycles; that the movements of the one are synchronous with the other; and that the whole has a certain musical relation.

The present system adopts, therefore, the cycle of 1728 years; dividing it, first, into Periods of 576 years each; next, into Sections of 144 years each; and last, into Sub-Sections of 12 years each. This is all that can be attempted in this Synopsis. When we come to the single year, and to single individuals, there is a minuteness of detail which is incompatible with the present purpose, involving, as it would, a *science of society* which is yet in the far distant future.



# GENERAL DETAIL.

Section.  
A. B.C.  
7056  
6984

In the Beginning, GOD!

Date of ADAM, according to *Regimontanus*.

NOTE.—There are more than two hundred variations from this date, of which we give only a few. It has become a question of less interest in consequence of the persistent effort of modern theorists to displace Adam altogether. This, however, will never be a success. An investigation conducted upon sceptical principles, never did succeed, and never will. True science leads to God, and thus ends where Moses begins. It is to be hoped that we shall never be so lost to decency—so utterly irreverent—as to deny the sanctity of our own creation. The thought is debasing. There would be danger of a retrograde movement by the same road by which we are said to have advanced, and eventually to become what we are said to have been. “As a man thinketh, so is he.”

Nevertheless, the scientific question is more or less involved in the present scheme. We find in reality *more* than one “beginning.” But such beginnings, anterior to Adam, were of a widely different character. The sacred text, with characteristic candor, affirms a race coincident with Adam. There were *giants* in those days. But there had been *dwarfs* also, if tradition is to be believed. Now there is no physiological difficulty in the way of the transformation of the one into the other; of the black becoming white; or of any variation whatever; since such changes are not unknown in our own day. But any other than fixed types are of brief existence. A race of medium stature and of remarkable longevity, would follow upon strictly natural principles. This was the race of Adam.

The remainder is merely critical and historical. Whence the conception of a spiritual creation? That, at least, is unphysiological.\* Whence the early faith of the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Chaldeans, and the Hebrews? This was in advance of any subsequent age, not excepting our own. How are we to account for the early civilization, its progress in the arts, and its gigantic enterprises? No savage race accepts the civilized state except under compulsion. But we read of no compelling power in the early age. It was a spontaneous outburst, without the stimulus of conquest, without those later nurseries, walled cities, without commercial intercourse, and without a literature. In short, the early age was the very reverse of all modern conceptions upon this subject, consisting merely of a body of shepherds and their flocks, isolated from all of those conditions upon which a spiritually-minded society is supposed to rest, and in the absence of which it is not expected to exist. Now, if there be any virtue in the present scheme, it will be apt to show the constant action of Deity, generally *through* law, but on great occasions, quite *above* law. So far as the case in hand is concerned, we can predicate nothing with regard to the primitive age, upon existing facts. The race of Adam was actually born into and from the *spiritual* world, owing its allegiance there, deriving its ideas and peculiar language from it; holding habitual and familiar intercourse with it; and being in all important respects, nurtured therein. The evidence of this state of facts will be in the coincidence of the end with the beginning. The drift of all spiritually-minded people is toward the immortal life, and to a closer relation with the spiritual world.

\* That is to say, such a conception could not arise from merely physical conditions. Physiology is remarkable as an inexact science. We cannot tell where it begins or ends. It is impossible to say whether it is controlled the most by chemical affinities or dynamic agencies. There is no physiological law which contradicts the possibility of materiality and immortality. The process of becoming relatively old, and then young again, is not unknown to physical science.

## FIRST CYCLE. A.

*Astronomical.*

Sec. B.C.

- B 6912 Pre-historical,—Mineral.  
 C 6768 “ “ The Sea.  
 D 6624 *Deo Volante.*  
 E 6480 Ethnological.

PERIOD B. *Mettalic.*

- F 6336 Reformativ—Earthquakes.  
 G 6192 Germinal.  
 6174 Hindoo Era. according to *Gentil.*  
 6158 Babylonian, according to *Bailly.*  
 6157 Chinese, according to *Bailly,*  
 A 6048 Egyptian.  
 B 5904 Metals and Minerals.

PERIOD C. *The Sea.*

- C 5760 Subsidence of the Waters.  
 D 5616 *Deo Volante.*  
 5508 ADAM, according to the Greek *Septuagint,*  
 E 5472 Ethnological, or Ethical.  
 5411 ADAM, according to *Hales.*  
 F 5328 Reformativ Era, The Sea.

\* \* In the absence of proof of the existence of human beings, it is fair to assume the absence of the conditions necessary to such existence. An earlier date than the above is wholly inadmissible.

## SECOND CYCLE. B.

*Metals and Minerals.*PERIOD D. *Deo Volante.*

- G 5184 Germinal and Geographical.  
 5181 SETH, according to *Hales.*  
 A 5040 ADAM, by the present scheme.  
 5004 MENES, according to *Mariette.*  
 4976 ENOS, according to *Hales.*  
 B 4896 Metals and Minerals.  
 4786 CANAAN, according to *Hales.*  
 C 4752 Movement on the Sea.

PERIOD E. *Ethnological or Ethical.*

- 4616 MEHALALEEL, according to *Hales.*  
 D 4608 *Deo Volante.*  
 4555 MENES, according to *Brugsch.*

Sec.	B.C.	
E	4464	Ethical and Ethnological.
	4451	JARED, according to <i>Hales</i> .
F	4320	Reformative.
	4239	ENOCH, according to <i>Hales</i> .
G	4176	ADAM, by <i>Harper's Eccles. Cyclop.</i>
	4124	METHUSELAH, according to <i>Hales</i> .

PERIOD F. *Reformative.*

A	4032	ADAM, according to <i>Usher</i> , (nearly).
	3937	LAMECH, according to <i>Hales</i> .
B	3888	Biblical.
	3755	NOAH, according to <i>Hales</i> .
C	3744	Chaldea. The Sea.
		Era of PTAH HOTEF, the Confucius of Egypt.
D	3600	Era of the Celestial rulers of China.

## THIRD CYCLE. C.

*The Sea, Dominant.*PERIOD G. *Geographical.*

E	3456	ENOCH, by the present scheme.
F	3312	Reformative.
G	3168	Germinal.
	3153	SHEM, according to <i>Hales</i> .
	3101	Hindoo Era of Kaliyug.
A	3024	NOAH, by the present Scheme.

PERIOD A. *Astronomical.*

B	2880	SHEM, Ham and Japheth, by this Scheme.
C	2736	Era of the Deluge.
D	2592	<i>Deo Volante</i> ,—Ti-Ku is Chinese emperor at this date.
	2532	ARPHAXAD, born.
E	2448	EBER,—Era of Assyria, according to Berosus.

PERIOD B. *Biblical.*

F	2304	Era of JOB and MELCHIZEDEC.
	2286	TERAH, born,—Chaldean monarchy founded.
	2244	The city of Damascus is founded.
	2208	XVth Egyptian dynasty. Shepherd Kings.
	2170	Era of the Great Pyramid,— <i>Prof. Smyth</i> .
	—	Great year of the Pleiades.
G	2160	ABRAHAM, born, according to <i>Hales</i> .
	2060	ISAAC.
A	2016	JACOB, by this system.
	—	XVIIth Egyptian dynasty.
B	1872	The Israelites,—Joseph in Egypt.

Sub.  
Sec. B.C.

## FOURTH CYCLE. - D.

*Deo Volante.*

## PERIOD C.

*Commerce, Colonization, Common Law.*

MEM.—This Cycle is carried out in sub-sections of 12 years, thus showing the Jewish Cycle of 84 years—the *octave* of 12. This entire Cycle is on D, with a Special Period after 1152 B. C. The sub-sections do not show the special key-notes of *individuals*, as might be erroneously supposed, but only the general designations of such sub-sections. For marks of individuals see A. D. 1764, and all after that date.

SECTION C. *Chaldea.*

D	1728	MOSES, according to <i>Hales</i> . and by this System.
E	—16	Ethical and Educational,—India.
F	—04	Reformative.
G	1692	Grecian Era.—Inachus.
A	—80	AHMED, the great, of Egypt.
B	—68	The Israelites in a bad fix.
C	—56	The Phoenecians.—The Sea.
D	—44	The Exodus.— <i>Deo Volante</i> .
E	—32	Ethical and Educational.—India.
F	—20	Media and Persia, in the distance.
G	—08	Greece.—Crops founds Athens.
A	1596	XVIIIth Egyptian dynasty.

SECTION D. *Deo Volante—China.*

B	1584	The Jewish Theocracy.
C	—72	The Law.—Commerce,—Chaldea.
D	—60	<i>Deo Volante</i> .—China.
E	—48	Ethical,—India.
F	—36	Persia,—Reformative.
G	—24	Corinth founded,—Grecian.
A	—12	Amasis, Pharaoh.
B	1500	The Israelites,—Biblical.
C	1488	Asshur-upallit, of Assyria.
D	—76	<i>Deo Volante</i> .—China.
E	—64	Educational, &c.—India.
F	—52	Media and Persia,—Revolutionary.

SECTION E, *Poetry, Philosophy, &c.*

G	1440	Brahminical Era,—Ramayana, the great.
A	—28	Sethos I., of Egypt.
B	—16	Deborah, the prophetess.
C	—04	Chaldea and Assyria.
D	1392	<i>Deo Volante</i> .—China, Tartary, Japan.

Sub Sec.	B.C.	
E	1380	Poetry and Philosophy.
F	—68	Media and Persia—Transitional.
G	—56	Pelops founds the Peloponnessus.
A	—44	Thothmes IV. of Egypt.
B	—32	The Israelites.
C	—20	Assyria, Babylonia, &c. The Argonauts. Babylonia and Chaldea are united.
D	—08	<i>Deo Volante</i> ,—China.

SECTION F. *Media and Persia.*

E	1296	Persian Era—ZORORASTER.
F	—84	Reformative.
G	—72	Diomedes,—Grecian.
A	—60	Rameses II. of Egypt.
B	—48	The Israelites,—GIDEON.
C	—36	Tiglathi-Nin, of Assyria.
D	—24	<i>Deo Volante</i> ,—China.
E	—12	India,—Poetry, Philosophy, &c.
F	1200	Media and Persia.
G	1188	Ulysses, Helen, Paris, &c. Greece.
A	—76	Rameses III, of Egypt.
B	—64	Eli, Jewish high priest.

\*\* The above Section is accounted "brilliant" in Egyptian annals. It was not less so in Greece. But the warlike character of F will be recognized in this very fact. While F is strictly Persian, its symbolism is general, the same rule being applicable all the way down.

PERIOD D. *Deo Volante.*

*Special Period of Prophecy. Extending to 576 B. C.*

SECTION G. *Greece, Germinal.*

C	1152	Babylonia and Assyria. Asshur-ris Ilim.
D	1140	SAMUEL, the prophet.
E	—28	India,—Ethical and Philosophical.
F	—16	Media and Persia. Transitional.
G	—04	Codrus, King of Athens.
A	1092	Sesostris, of Egypt,—SAUL. New departure for the Israelites. Decline of Egypt.
B	—80	DAVID born.
C	—68	TIGLATH-PILESER I.
D	—56	NATHAN, the prophet. Wu Wang, of China.
E	—44	Hesiod, the poet. DAVID is king.
F	—32	Media and Persia. Reactionary.
G	—20	Hiram, King of Tyre. Greece.

SECTION A. *Egypt.*

A new start all around the board. Egypt falls into the hands of the Assyrians, in the course of this Section.

Sub. Sec.	B.C.	
A	1008	Jeroboam, born. Solomon is King of Israel.
B	996	Rehoboam, born.
C	—84	Shishak, of Assyria.
D	—72	Solomon's Temple.
E	—60	HOMER.
F	—48	Jewish dismemberment. Shishak makes a foray upon Jerusalem.
G	—36	Amphyctionic Council. Jehosaphat.
A	—24	Egypt is gobbled by Shishak.
B	—12	Ahab, born. An earthquake in Judea during his reign.
C	900	Asshur-ibannipal I.
D	888	ELIJAH and ELISHA.
E	876	Poetry, Philosophy, &c.

SECTION B. *The Israelites.*

F	864	ARBACES, of Media. Trouble among the Jews.
G	852	LYCURGUS. Geographical Era.
A	840	XXIIIrd Egyptian dynasty.
B	828	Jeroboam II. of Israel.
C	816	Shalmanezer II. of Assyria.
D	804	AMOS, the prophet.
E	792	Poetry, Art, &c.
F	780	Trouble for the Jews.
G	768	Olympian Era. Greece.
A	756	Roman Era. XXIIIrd Egyptian dynasty. Assyria is divided between Nineveh, Babylonia and Media.
	747	Era of Nabonassar.
B	744	Hoshea, the prophet. Tiglath-pileser II.
	—	Syracuse founded.
C	732	Shalmanezer IV. of Assyria. Merodach-Baladin.
	721	Siege of Samaria. The ten tribes carried away.

SECTION C. *Assyrian and Roman.*

D	720	ISAIAH, the prophet. Sennacherib.
E	708	Archilochus, Ionic poet.
F	696	Media and Persia.
G	684	First authentic date in Grecian history.
A	672	Egypt in disgrace, gobbled by Ethiopia.
B	660	Josiah, born. The two tribes.
C	648	Asshur-bani-pal II. of Nineveh. Tullus Hostilius.
	641	Ancus Martius.
D	636	DANIEL born; Jeremiah. Nineveh destroyed.
E	624	THALES: Æsop; Xenophanes, &c.
F	612	Darius, the Mede, (Cyaxeres). Tarquin, the elder.
	606	Second invasion of Judea. Jerusalem taken.
G	600	SOLOON, Periander, Pittacus, &c. Nebuchadnezzar.
A	588	Pharaoh-Necho. Servius-Tullius.



Sub-  
Sec. B.C.PERIOD E. *Europe and India.**Era of Philosophy, Poetry, Art, Music, &c.*SECTION D. *Deo Volante.*

- B 576 Ezra and Nehemiah, born. CYRUS, born.  
 C 564 Evil-Merodach, of Assyria.  
 D 552 EZEKIEL, CONFUCIUS, PISISTRATUS.  
 E 540 Pythagorus; Sakyamuni, (*Buddha*).  
 538 Babylon taken. End of Assyrian empire. Tarquin, the proud.  
 F 528 Cambyzes, of Persia. Marseilles founded. Persia invades India.  
 G 516 LEONIDAS. Aristides, the Just. Junius Brutus. The Temple at Jerusalem is rebuilt:  
 A 504 Roman Republic. Egypt under Persia.  
 B 492 Era of the Jewish Synagogue. Italy and Spain.  
 C 480 Carthage. CORIOLANUS. Xerxes I. Law of the Twelve Tables.  
 D 468 SOCRATES. CINCINNATUS. Artaxerxes I.  
 E 456 PERICLES. Perdiccas. Golden Age of Greece.  
 F 444 Persian decline. Artaxerxes II. (Longimanus) born.

SECTION E. *Europe in particular.*

- G 432 PLATO, Xenophon, Alcibiades. Thucydides, &c., Sparta.  
 A 420 Egypt under Persia. Darius Ochus.  
 B 408 Malichi, Diogenes. Artemesia of Helicarnassus, Epaminondas.  
 C 396 Invasion of the Gauls. *Rome*. Artaxerxes II. Amyntas III.  
 D 384 ARISTOTLE, Demosthenes, Philip, of Macedon, born. Theban.  
 E 372 Anaximenes. Zeno, of the Stoics. Theophrastus.  
 F 360 Artaxerxes III. (reign). Ptolemy I. born. ALEXANDER, born.  
 G 348 PHILIP II. (reign). EUCLID. Epicurus. Bat. of Chæronea.  
 A 336 ALEXANDER, the great (reign). Sostratus, the architect, Darius III. Alexandria founded.  
 B 324 Ptolemy (*Soter*) I. Seleucus I. Cassander. End of Macedonian empire.  
 C 312 Different governments of Rome. Romilcar, of Carthage. Decius, the plebian.  
 D 300 Jews in Egypt. Antiochus, of Syria.

SECTION F. *France and Persia.*

- E 288 Pyrrhus. Archimedes. Ptolemy II.  
 F 276 Brennus (2), of the Gauls, invades Greece.

Sub Sec.	B. C.	
G	264	Eratosthenes. Aristarchus. Antiochus II. (reign). First Punic war. Regulus.
A	252	Ptolemy III. Seleucus II.
B	240	Hamilcar. Marcus ( <i>Priscus</i> ) Cato. Hannibal.
C	228	Scipio ( <i>Africanus</i> ), major. Quintus Fabius. Antiochus III. Second Punic war.
D	216	Mattathias, born. Great Wall of China built.
E	204	Hipparchus. Polybius. Jews in Syria.
F	192	Critolaus. Manius Acilius Glabrio. Decline of Syria, Egypt and Carthage. Scipio ( <i>Africanus</i> ), minor.
G	180	Antiochus IV. Perseus. John Hyrcanus, born.
A	168	Ptolemy VI. (reign). Caius Gracchus. Macedonia a Roman province.
B	156	Judas Maccabeus.
	149	Third Punic war.

SECTION G. *Greece and Germany.*

MEM.—Greece is a Roman Province at this date.

C	144	Sulla ( <i>Sylla</i> ). Quintus Mucius, Pontifex Max.
D	131	Wen-ti, is Chinese emperor, restores the ancient literature John Hyrcanus (rule).
E	120	Ptolemy VIII. and Cleopatra III. (reign) Verro.
F	108	Mithridates, the great. Marcus Licinius Crassus.
G	96	CICERO. Casca. Aristobulus. Alexander Jannæus.
		Julius Cæsar. Pompey. Cassius. Cataline. Cato ( <i>Uti-censis</i> ). Brutus. Balbus, major.
A	84	Tigranes, the great, of Armenia. Sosigenes, astronomer.
		Mark Antony. Hillel, the elder.
B	72	Hyrcanus II. Herod, the great, born. Antiochus XIII.
		Plutarch. Virgil. Horace.
C	60	OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS, born. Jerusalem is taken. Syria becomes a Roman province. SENECA. First Roman Triumvirate. Cleopatra.
D	48	SIMEON. Julius Cæsar becomes king. Tiberius, born. Herod becomes king of Judea. Battle of Philippi.
		Siu-en-ti, Chinese emperor.
E	36	Ovid. Strabo. Damascenus. Spain a Roman province.
		Battle of Actium. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. A great earthquake in Judea at this date.
F	24	Pontius Pilate, born, and probably Judas Iscariot.
G	12	Arminius ( <i>Hermann</i> ) born. Philo Judæus.
c	12	Gamaliel, the elder, born.
d	11	Herod Agrippa I., born.
e	10	Claudius Cæsar, born.
f	9	Unknown to history.
g	8	Unknown to history.
a	7	See the New Testament worthies. PAUL.

Sub Sec.	B.C.	
b	6	Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
c	5	John, the Baptist. Simon Peter.
D	4	The LORD JESUS CHRIST, born.
e	3	Herod Antipas, the assassin of John, the Baptist, succeeds Herod, the great, in Galilee. Archelaus succeeds Herod in Judea.
f	2	Appollonius Tyanaeus, the Pythagorean.
g	1	The ESSENEES.

NOTE. The foregoing is given without the citations and explanations which properly belong to it, from the necessities of this Synopsis. A moderate acquaintance with ancient history, on the part of the reader, is taken for granted. If this is examined by the titles of the Periods and Sections there cannot be much mistake.

With regard to the error in the date of the Christian Era, it would seem that Dionysius, the Little, was nearer the mark than he has received credit for. Any other figure, later or earlier, would not have met our requirement nearly so well. It would seem that the course of time has been providentially preserved, along with all the important facts of this remarkable Era. The astronomers, however, have it in their power to fix this date with absolute precision, for not only does it appear that the Greeks took close account of the revolutions of the moon, but that there was at this time something definite and singular in the starry firmament, so much so as to attract the attention of others beside the mathematicians. Please let us have the facts, gentlemen. Astronomy is a science of utility, in which our earth is as much concerned as any other member of the planetary system.

\*\*\* The appearance of John the Baptist is set down as having occurred in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius, and 779th year of Rome. If, agreeably to the custom of the Jews, he delayed his public ministry until he was thirty years of age, the date of his birth would be the year 4 B. C. But we give him a year earlier, for the reason that, being a forerunner, he must have been in the field earlier than his master. The facts in the cases of both of these illustrious characters were well known to the Roman officials, and so favorably reported on, that no general persecution of Christians was attempted until the time of Nero.

Sub-  
Sec. A D

## FIFTH CYCLE. E.

*Ethical, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Philosophical.**Extending to A. D. 1728.*PERIOD F. *France and Persia.*

Octave of F, 4032 B. C.

*Reformative, Radical and Revolutionary, for 576 years,  
in all directions, but settling around France and Persia.*SECTION A. *Egypt, Arabia, Armenia, Austria.*A new departure for Egypt, a beginning for Austria,  
Hungary, Bulgaria, &c. Era of the Gnostics, and the  
Schools of Alexandria. Octave of A, 1008 B. C.

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| A | 0   | THE CHRISTIAN ERA. The flight to Egypt.   |
| B | 12  | Tiberius Cæsar becomes Roman emperor.   |
| C | 24  | The Romans are driven from beyond the Rhine. Pliny,<br>the elder, born.   |
|   | 27  | Herod Agrippa II., born. Paul appeared before this<br>man, A. D. 60.  |
|   | 29  | The Crucifixion! An earthquake in Judea.  |
| D | 36  | Claudius Civilis, the Batavian, counterpart of William,<br>the Silent. Caligula is emperor, (a maniac). Martyrdom of James, son of Zebedee.   |
| E | 48  | London, in England, is founded. Ho Shung, of India,<br>takes Buddhism into China. Flavius Josephus, born.<br>ST. IGNATIUS, born. Nero is emperor. TACITUS,<br>Roman historian. Statius, the poet. |
| F | 60  | Gaul is subjugated by the Romans. Vespasian is em-<br>peror. Pliny, the younger, born. Martyrdom of<br>James, son of Alphaeus, Bishop of Jerusalem.   |
|   | 67  | Martyrdom of St. Paul, at Rome. The city of Colosse<br>is destroyed by an earthquake.   |
|   | 68  | Epictetus, the Stoic. Appian, Greek historian.  |
| G | 72  | Jerusalem is taken. Ptolemy, the Geographer. Pompeii<br>and Herculaneum destroyed. Titus is emperor.  |
| A | 84  | The Alexandrians. Martyrdom of POLYCARP.  |
| B | 96  | Banishment of <i>John</i> , the Apostle and Evangelist. Ire-<br>naeus goes to Gaul. Trajan is emperor.  |
| C | 108 | Quintus Curtius Rufus. Anna Galeria Faustina, (Au-<br>gusta). Hadrian is emperor.   |
| D | 120 | JUSTIN MARTYR. Marcus Aurelius Antonius, born.  |
| E | 132 | Claudius Galenus. Salvius Julianus, born. Ossian,<br>the poet. Antonius Pius is emperor. Barcocheba.<br>Final dispersion of the Jews.   |

SECTION B. *Ecclesiastical. The Jews.*

Octave of B, 864 B. C.

*Italy, Spain and Portugal, in the distance.*

Metals, Minerals, and Mechanic Arts, in the ascendant.

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| F | 144 | France and Persia. Ammonius Saccas. Pius I.   |
| G | 156 | Athenagorus. Tertullian. Clement, of Alexandria.  |
| A | 168 | ORIGEN, of Alexandria. Julius Africanus. Donatus. Hippolytus, of Portia. Dionysius, of Corinth. Eleutherius, of Rome.   |
| B | 180 | St. Alexander, of Jerusalem. Stephen, of Rome. St. Florian, of Germany. An earthquake in Smyrna.  |
| C | 192 | Septimus Severus. Roman embassy sent to China. A new emperor every year or two.   |
| D | 204 | CYPRIAN. Dionysius, of Alexandria. Paul, of Samosota.   |
| E | 216 | Eusebius of Laodicea. Plotinus, of Alex'a. St. George and his dragon. Secession rampant in China.   |
| F | 228 | Judah Hakkodosh, author of the <i>Mishna</i> . ST. DENIS, of France. Barbegan Ardester, ( <i>Artaxerxes</i> .) of Persia, founder of the Sassanidae dynasty. MANES, ( <i>Manichæus</i> .) of Persia. Sabellius. |
| G | 240 | CONSTANTIUS, ( <i>Chlorus</i> ). St. Anthony, the great. Philip, the Arabian.   |
| A | 252 | St. Gregory, of Armenia. ARIUS, of Alexandria. Eusebius, Pamphilus. Hillel, the younger.  |
| B | 264 | Joseph ben-Chija, of Babylon. Zenobia, of Palmyra. Donatus, of Casae Nigra. Sylvester, of Rome.   |
| C | 276 | CONSTANTINE, the great, born. Aurelian. St. Nicholas, of Myra. Eusebius, of Cæsarea. Jamblichus. DIOCLETIAN is emperor.   |

SECTION C. *The Cæsars.**Commerce, Manufactures, Colonization, Law. Beginning of the end of the Roman Empire*

Octave of C, 720 B. C.

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| D | 288 | St. Athanasius, of Alexandria. Persecution of Christians at its climax. China again united under the TSIN dynasty. St. Pachomius, of Upper Egypt. |
| E | 300 | Donatus, of Carthage. Constantine is emperor.   |
| F | 312 | The Visigoths settle in France and Spain. Constantine II., born. ST. CYRIL, of Jerusalem, born.   |
| G | 324 | Council of Nice. Flavius Julius Constans, born.   |
| A | 336 | Era of the Byzantine empire. Julian, born. JOVINIAN, a Luther, 1000 years before the Reformation. St. Jerome, of Bethlehem.                       |

B	348	ST. AMBROSE, of Milan. JOHN CHRYSOSTUM. ST. AUGUSTINE, of Hippo. THEODOSIUS, the great, born.
C	360	JULIAN is emperor. ALARIC, born. The empire divided east and west.
D	372	ST. CYRIL, of Alexandria. ST. PATRICK, born, (in Scotland). NESTORIUS, of Syria. Eutyches, the Monophysite. The Tartars found an independent kingdom in Northern China. Theodosius I., Eastern emperor.
E	384	Honorius, born. Second General Council. Dioscorus, of Alexandria. Hilarius, of Arles.
F	396	Honorius is emperor. LEO, the Pope, born. Rise of the Papacy. Yezdejird I., of Persia. Pharamond, first king of France.
G	408	Rome is taken by Alaric. Invasion of Britain. Fergus II., of Scotland. Autaulphus, Visigoth king of Spain. Attalus. Leo, (emperor), born.
A	420	PELAGIUS. Theoderick I. Geneseric, the Vandal. Clo-dion, of France. Beginning of the shaking up of Europe by the Goths, Vandals and Huns.

SECTION D. *Deo Volante. China.*

Octave of D, 576, B. C.

Poland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, *in perdu.*

MEM.—China is in a state of Civil War from this date until A. D. 590.

B	432	Council of Alexandria. St. Patrick is doing well in Ireland. St. Sidonius Appollinaris. Leo is Pope.
C	444	ATTILLA, the Scourge. Merovee. Angles and Saxons.
D	456	Justin I., born. Leo I. is Eastern emperor. Gothic monarchy in Spain. Theoderick, of Italy, born. Great confusion in the Western empire. A new man every year. Defeat of Attila at Chalons.
E	468	Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy initiated—Kent—Sussex. Boethius. Fulgentius. Cassiodorus. Damascius, &c.
F	480	Fall of the Western empire. Odoacer. Clovis. Chosroes I., of Persia, born. Justinian, the great, born. Alaric, Gothic King of Spain. St. Benedict, of Nursia.
G	492	Anastasius I. is Eastern emperor. Gelasius is Pope. Dionysius, the Little. (Not so little). Belisarius.
A	504	Jacobus Baradæus, founder of the Copts. Justin II. born. Childebert, born. St. Germanus, of Paris. The Visigoths are squelched in France and Germany.
B	516	AUGUSTIN, Apostle of England, and first Archbishop of Canterbury. Monasticism fully established.

- C 528 Justinian I. is Eastern emperor. Brunnehaut is Queen of Austrasia. Chosroes I. of Persia. The Saracens get a footing in Spain.
- D 540 Gregory, the great, born. Abdallah ben-Abd-el-Mottalib, father of Mohammed, born. St. Gregory, of Tours. St. Columbanus, of Ireland. St. Gall, of Switzerland. St. David, of Wales.
- E 552 The Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy—Ethelbert, of Kent. Clotaire I. Justin II. Fifth General Council. The Neo-Platonists closed out. Jacob Zanzalus.
- F 564 ABBAS ben-Abd-el-Mottalib, born. The Lombards gain in Italy. Lingonus, of Ravenna. Conquest of the Burgundians. Conquest of Suevi. The Persians gain a great victory over Justinian at this date.
- 570 MOHAMMED, born.

\* \* \* It would be easy to introduce an Essay upon the subject matter of the preceding Period F. But as this would be incompatible with the present design, it must suffice to call attention to one or two points which may aid in unravelling the thread of history. First, the eruption of Goths, Vandals, Huns, &c., was *not* an unmitigated barbarism. On the contrary, its tendency was to the civilization of Europe. It was one of a series of colonizations, which had observed regular intervals. Secondly, Mohammed was *not* a mere eccentricity, but a revival of Judahism upon its chosen ground, and exactly at the right epoch for such a revival. Thirdly, it was necessary that Christianity should entrench itself in ecclesiasticism, but there was not a necessary antagonism between the rival systems, and would never have been had it not been for political reasons. Both were degenerate forms of the same vital principle. Lastly, it will be necessary to trace the development of the spirit of Christianity through very obscure sources, conspicuously through members of the female sex. Some professor of ecclesiastical history could render good service in this direction. For this reason, we make much of the "Saints," whoever they may be. But those who have been the true prophets and martyrs are not a casual product. In the full edition of this work we hope to be able to place most of them. This Period F, is complete in itself, and finds its parallel as far back as 4032 B. C., at the beginning of Sacred history. But the parts or Sections find their octaves after 1008 B. C., and after 1008 A. D.

## PERIOD G. *Greece and Germany.*

Extending to A. D. 1152—Octave of 3456, B. C.

MEM. This Period involves the re-organization of Europe, with its pivot on Germany. It sees the birth of Mohammed, and the end of his immediate successors; and the beginning of the conflict between the Christian and the Turk. The germinal character of G, should be taken into account in the study of this Period, and also the fact that G was originally Ethiopic. The relation with Africa, always a matter of interest, is made more so by the explorations of this Period, which were further advanced than those of a more recent date.

### SECTION E. *England, in the distance.*

*Ethical and Educational. Music and Art in Embryo.*

Octave of E, 432 B. C.

MEM.—The Saracens establish schools in Europe in the course of this Section. Augustin is Archbishop of Canterbury. OMAR I., born.

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| G | 576 | Crida founds the Seventh of Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. Tiberius III. Eastern emperor. Recared I., of Spain.   |
| A | 588 | Gregory I. is Pope. St. Didier, of Vienna. Reunion of Northern and Southern China.  |
| B | 600 | Agilulf, of Italy. St. Ildefonso, of Spain. Lawrence, of Canterbury. St. Oswald, of Northumbria. St. Hilda, of Whitney, Eng. Chosroes III. of Persia.   |
| C | 612 | Heraclius, Eastern emperor. Abdallah ben-Zobair.  |
|   | 622 | The Hegira. Mohammedan Era.   |
| D | 624 | Arnulf, of Landen, Austrasia, ancestor of Charlemagne. Date of the TANG (Chinese) dynasty—continues till A. D. 907. The <i>Waldenses</i> are first noticed at this date. Dagobert is king of the Franks. St. Ghislain, of Belgian Gaul. St. Gertrude, of France. St. Cuthbert, of England. St. Wilfrid, of York, England. Death of Mohammed. Omar I., Caliph. |
| E | 636 | Gegnasius, the Paulician. Clovis II. of France. Alexandria is taken by the Saracens. Jesuiabus, the Nestorian. Dagobert II., of France.   |
| F | 648 | OTHMAN, third of the "holy" Caliphs; the first to invent the Koran. Conquest of Persia. PEPIN D'HERISTAL, born.   |
| G | 660 | Weakness of Eastern emperors. Invasion. St. Willebrord, of England, founds the Bishopric of Utrecht. Egbert, the missionary. Bede, the venerable. Daniel, of Winchester. Germanus, of Constantinop. Justinian II., born. Constantine III. Eastern emp.  |
| A | 672 | Moawiyah, of Damascus, founds the dynasty of the Ommyyades—continues to A. D. 750. Wamba, of Spain. St. Genevieve, of Brabant. Sixth General Council. CHARLES MARTEL, born.   |



- B** 684 PEPIN D'HERISTAL, mayor of Palace. Erviage and Egica, of Spain. Cunipert, King of the Lombards.
- C** 696 Clovis III. Al Mansour, born. The Saracens. Solyman, 7th of the Ommyyades.
- D** 708 Justinian II., Eastern emperor. TAI TSUNG, (the Charlemagne of China), is emperor at this date. The Saracens found the dynasty of the Spanish Ommyyades. CHARLES MARTEL usurps the throne of the Franks. Leo III., (*Isaur*), Eastern emperor.

SECTION F. *France, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.**Reformative and Revolutionary.*

- E** 720 FLACCIUS ALCUIN, born. Asha ben-Hakem. Barmek, of the Barmecides Khorassan. Abderrahmann, the Wise. Haroun-al-Raschid, born.
- F** 732 An interregnum in France until 743. Battle of Poitiers. The Saracens driven from France by Charles Martel.
- 742 CHARLEMAGNE, born.
- G** 744 End of the Moslem Ommyyades in Asia. Abdul Abbas (the bloody), establishes himself at Bagdad. PEPIN.
- A** 756 ABDERRAHMANN I., of Cordova. Al Mansour. The Pope a temporal prince after this date. Otho, of Basle. St. Benedict, of Agnana.
- B** 768 Charlemagne succeeds Pepin. Adrian is Pope. End of the Lombard Kingdom. EGBERT, of Wessex, born. Leo IV. is Eastern emperor.
- C** 780 HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, (*Aaron the Just*), Abbas Caliph. Louis, the Debonnaire, born. Lothaire, born. Pepin, son of Charlemagne, king of Italy.
- D** 792 Nicholas I., (the great), born. Leo III. is Pope. St. Ansgar, apostle of the North. Al Hakem, of Cordova. St. Ignatius, of Constantinople. Charles VI., of Sweden. Charlemagne crowned emperor.
- E** 804 End of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. EGBERT. Abu Teman, Arabian poet. Ibn-Isaac Honain, Arabian philosopher. Hinckmar, of Rheims. Wulfred, of Canterbury. Louis II., born. AL MAMOUN. John Scotus Erigena, Irish philosopher.
- F** 816 Louis succeeds Charlemagne. Baldwin I., of Flanders. Lothaire becomes king in Italy. Carloman, born. Louis III., born.
- G** 828 Count Thasilo, of Prussia; ancestor of the Hohenzollerns. Abderrahmann II. Eugenius II. is Pope. Charles III., of Germany is born. Leo, the philosopher, born. Louis, the German. Ethelwulf. king of the Anglo-Saxons.

- A 840 The empire of Charlemagne is divided. Lothaire I. is king in Germany; Charles, the Bald, in France. Abdallah, of Persia, revives the Magians. ADHEMAR, (*Almar*), nephew of Charles Martel—earliest of the ducal Bourbons. Baldwin II., of Flanders. Alfred, the great, of England, born. Ramiro I. of Leon, &c.
- B 852 Mohammed I., of Cordova. Nicholas I. is Pope. Donald III., of Scotland. Ethelbald and Ethelbert, of England. Louis II., of Italy.

SECTION G. *Greece and Germany.*

Octave of G, 144 B. C.

Germany shakes off France. Russia germinates.

- C 864 ALFONSO III., of Leon and the Asturias. Basle I., (*Macedo*), is Eastern emperor. Methodius invents the Slavonic alphabet. Alfred is king of England. Edward I., (the elder), born. Biorno IV., of Sweden. Arpad, of Hungary.
- D 876 RURIK, the Northman, occupies Novgorod at this date, and founds the dynasty which gave sovereigns to Russia until the year 1598. Henry I., (the *Fowler*), born. End of the empire of Charlemagne. HOSSIEM BEN-MANSOUR. The Nestorians establish missions in China.
- E 888 Danish invasion of England. The Normans invade France. ARNULPH is the first German emperor. Berenger I., of Italy. ATHELSTAN, of England, born.
- F 900 Charles III., of France, which thereafter degenerates into a Feudalism. Great strife among the aspirants to the Papacy at this time. Louis III., of Germany. HUGH, the great, born; father of the Capets.
- G 912 OTHO, the great, born. Charles, the Simple, assigns the the territory of Holland to Count DIRK. Continues thus separated for 400 years. ABDERRAHMANN III. of Cordova. HENRY I., of Germany.
- A 924 Pope Sylvester II., born. Bruno, the great, of Cologne. St. Dunstan, of Canterbury. St. Adelaide, of Italy. Athelstan is king of England—great friend of commerce. Ramiro II., of Leon, &c.
- B 936 Otho I., of Germany. Harold II., of Denmark. Walram I., of Nassau. Hugh Capet, born. Edmund I. is King of England. Constantine III., of Scotland.
- C 948 Four sets of Caliphs in full blast, that of Spain being brilliant, and shedding its lustre over Europe. Berenger II. and Adalbert close out the Carlovingian stock in Italy, which, after 961, goes with Germany. Anastasius, Apostle of Hungary.

- D 960 Tai-tsu founds the *Sung* (Chinese) dynasty. Boleslaus, of Poland, born. Wladimir, the great, of Russia, born. Henry II., of Germany, born. Gerson ben-Judah, (light of the exiled). Al Hakem, of Cordova.
- E 972 Ramiro III., of Leon, &c. Edward II., of England. Avicenna Bokhard, Arabian philosopher. Itzhaki, Jewish philosopher. Otho III. Abad I., first Moorish king of Seville.
- F 984 Hugh Capet founds his own dynasty. Sweyn I., of Denmark. Great confusion among the Popes at this time. John XVI. sticks. Olaf I, of Norway. Charles, the fat. Otho III.
- G 996 The Norsemen colonize Greenland. HAMZA, of the Druses. Guido de Arezzo, the musician, invents the gamut. Alberto Azzo, (2) prince of Este, Italy, ancestor of the royal houses of Brunswick and Hanover. Rise of the Ottoman empire; that is the *Turk*, or Scythian, very different from the Arabian or Saracen. Sylvester II. is Pope. Berenger, of Tours. Ferdinand, the great, born. Boleslaus is king of Poland. Henry II., of Germany. Robert II., of France. Andrew I., of Hungary.

\*\* After this date, it is necessary to the perfection of this System, that each nation should be treated separately—a process far too extended for the limits of this Synopsis. The student may, however, practice in this direction, giving less prominence to the crowned heads and great generals, and more to even obscure individuals, who have made their mark in some useful pursuit.

#### SECTION A. *Austria, Arabia, Egypt and Armenia.*

Octave of A, o, A. D.

*Agriculture, Architecture, and Astronomy, &c.*

A new departure for Europe and Asia; a panic in Europe at this date, in consequence of a general belief that the world was about to come to an end.

- A 1008 Wladimir, the great, of Russia. Malcolm II., of Scotland, Edward, the confessor, born. Lanfranc, of Canterbury. Hildebrand, born. St. Olaf, of Norway. Adam, of Bremen. Abdallah, of Morocco. Abad II. of Seville. CANUTE, the great, is king of England and Denmark.
- B 1020 Solomon ben-Gabriel. Joseph ben-David Chajug. BANQUO, born; ancestor of the Stuarts. WILLIAM, the Conqueror, born. Henry IV., of Germany, born. Alfonso, the valiant, born. The Caliphs of Cordova closed out. Pope John XIX. came near selling out to the Greek Church.

- C** 1032 Togrel Beg, sultan of the Seljukian Turks. Henry I. is king of France. Robert Capet founds the dukedom of Burgundy. Yusuf Ibn-Tashfyn, founds the empire of Morocco. Philp I., of France, born. Machbeth. Henry III. is German emperor. Edward III., Eng.
- D** 1044 Cassimir I., of Poland. Jaroslas, of Russia. The Normans drive the Saracens from Sicily. Sweyn II., of Denmark. Magnus, of Norway. St. Bruno, of the Carthusians. Gerard, of the order of St. John. Era of the Nominalists and Realists. Robert, of Arbrissel, the reformer. HENRY IV. is German emperor.
- E** 1056 Hildebert, of Tours. Godfrey, of Bouillon. Al Ghazali. William II., of England, born. William, of Champeaux. Theophylact. Medical school at Salerno, founded. William, the conqueror, seizes the English throne.
- F** 1068 Philip I. is king of France. The Turks take Jerusalem and Bagdad. Peter de Bruys. Henry I., of England, born. Louis VI., of France, born. Gregory VII. is Pope. Alfonso I., of Castile and Leon. PIERRE ABELARD, born. Gilbert de la Porree. Hugo, of St. Victor. Gratianus, of Italy.
- G** 1080 Henry V., of Germany, born. Alexis I., Eastern emp. Canute IV., of Denmark. William Rufus, of England. Battle of Zalacca. Petrus Lombardus. Abenezra. Henry, the hermit. ST. BERNARD, of Clairvaux. ST. MALACHY. Geroch, of Bavaria. Council of Clermont.
- A** 1092 Pedro I., of Aragon and Navarre. Heloise, abbess of the Paraclete. Matilda, of Tuscany. ARNOLD, of Brescia. Jerusalem is taken by the Crusaders. Great excitement in Europe at this date. A new start.
- B** 1104 Alfonso I., of Aragon. Henry V., of Germany. Louis VI., of France. Alexander I., of Scotland. Jehudah ben-Samuel. Celestine III., born. Ralph, archbishop of Canterbury. John, of Salisbury. THOMAS BECKETT. Alfonso I., of Portugal, born.
- C** 1116 John II., Eastern emperor. Waldeman, of Denmark, born. Frederick, (Barbarossa), born. Ferdinand II., of Leon. Henry, (the lion), of Saxony, born. David I., of Scotland. Eleanor, of Aquitane. Ranulf de Glanvil.
- D** 1128 Dissensions in Norway. Swerken rebellion in Sweden. Little Russia, White Russia, inchoate. JOACHIM, of Floris. Peter, of Blois. St. Felix, of Valois. The Pomeranians are converted. Berthold, of Livonia. MOSES MAIMONIDES—a second Moses. Cassimir.

D 1128

the just, born. Conrad III., of Germany. Stephen, king of England. Alphonso VIII., of Spain. Henry II., of England, born. Richard. Cœur de Lion, born. Henry VII., of Germany, born. Yusef, of the Almohades, and SALADIN, born. Recovery of the famous Pandect of Justinian. Eric III., of Denmark.

E 1140

The university of Oxford is founded. Louis VII., of France. Jocelyn, of Salisbury. Fulco, of Neuilly. Simon de Montfort. Isaac, the blind. Gervase, of Canterbury. Geraldus Cambrensis. Boha-ed-Din of Arabia. The Anglo-Norman dynasty is closed out, the Plantagenets taking its place on the English throne.

### PERIOD A. *Architectural and Astronomical.*

Octave of A. 2880 B. C.

#### *Egypt, Austria, Africa, America and Australia.*

\*\* By the present Scheme, this Period has its parallel as far back as 2880 B. C. But it also reintroduces the earlier sections of the Christian era. The effort to restore the Christian shrine at Jerusalem is, of course, a failure. This contrasts, however, with the previous effort to destroy it, and the one is the octave of the other. The movement among the Jews is a striking one, for not only is there a revival of ancient Judaism, with no less a man than Moses Maimonides, at its head, but they are in turn called to suffer, in like manner as they made their Christian brethren suffer, a thousand years earlier. They are, at the close of this Period, brought an important step nearer to Christianity by Moses Mendelssohn, with the added labors of Spinoza and others. It is necessary to study their position during this Period in order to understand how it is to-day that the Jews rule the world financially; and how political affairs in Europe are ruled by them, in the persons of Beaconsfield, Gambetta, Castelar, and others.

The Protestant Reformation is, of course, the great event. But Luther merely proposed to return to the simple forms of a thousand years previously. The invention of printing left him far in the rear. Religious freedom was soon translated into the political, and the liberty of thought brought forth freedom of action. By the present Scheme, however, we have little to do with polemics. The progress of civilization has been hindered, rather than advanced by them. The scenes of horror enacted during this Period are only equalled by the depth of depravity existing among the ruling classes. Yet we beg to refer to a remarkable statement made at this date by Amaury (or *Almaric*), a professor in the university of Paris. He held that there were three great epochs in the religious history of the world: the Mosaic law marked the epoch of God, the FATHER. The gospel period was the epoch of God, the SON. The epoch of God, the HOLY SPIRIT, was then about to begin. This statement, which was made nearly three centuries before there was a sensible movement among the reformers, had many adherents in his day. There existed, in fact, some enthusiasm upon the subject among the class known as heretics and schismatics, indicating plainly enough that the work of reform had already begun, and that it was not to be stopped by any of the Satanic devices which were afterward called into requisition for that purpose. American colonization, therefore, so far as it had significance at all, would mean a release from the damnable ecclesiastical oppression and the establishment of society upon a natural foundation.

SECTION B. *Italy, Spain and Portugal. The Jews.*

Octave of B, 144 A. D.

A great persecution of the Jews, on account of their wealth, during this Section.

- F 1152 PHILIP II., of France, born. Frederick I. is German emperor. GENGHIS KHAN, born. A great stir among the Tartars at this date. Henry II. is king of England. Alexander III. is Pope. Sancho III., of Castile and Leon. AMAURY, of Chartres. PETER WALDUS, of the Waldenses.
- G 1164 Guelphs and Ghibellines. End of the Fatimite Caliphs of Egypt and Northern Africa. John, (Lackland), of England, born. Bela III., of Hungary. Otho IV. of Germany, born. Alfonso II., of Aragon. Cassimir, the just, is king of Poland. SALADIN, the great, is Turkish sultan. Domingo de Guzman, (of the Dominican Friars,) and of the Spanish Inquisition. born.
- A 1176 CHRISTIAN, first bishop of Prussia. Dampierre of Bourbon, L'Archambault. Philip II., is king of France. Francis, of Assisi. Durando de Huesca, of the Vaudois. Alexander, of Hales. Jacob, of Hungary. Blotswen, of Sweden. Sancho I., of Portugal. Battle of Tiberias. Defeat of the Crusaders. Saladin retakes Jerusalem.
- B 1188 Blanche, of Castile, born. Pedro II., of Aragon. Innocent III. is Pope. Richard I., of England, unites his forces with Frederick, of Germany, and starts upon a second crusade. Dandolo, of Italy. St. Clara. John ben-Abraham. Great persecution of the Jews in Spain at this date. Their writings are hunted out and destroyed with them. Ferdinand III., of Spain, born. University of Salamanca, founded. Otho IV., German Emperor.
- C 1200 Alexius IV., of Constantinople is dethroned. Baldwin I., (Latin line) takes his place. JOHN is king of England. Stephen Langton. RICHARD, Earl of Cornwall, born, the richest prince in Christendom, at this time. He put in a bid for the throne of Germany, later. Bloody war upon the poor Albigenses. Beginning of the war upon and with the Huguenots. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Robert Bruce, born. Waldemar II., of Denmark.
- D 1212 ROGER BACON, born. Genghis Khan takes Peking. Battle of Navas de Tolosa. Rout of the Moors, who with the Jews, are made common objects of plunder, by the rapacious Spaniards. Louis IX., born. RUDOLPH I., of Hapsburgs, born. St. BONAVENTURA.

- D** 1212 Roger Bernard, (2) Count of Foix—the great Roger. Guido Cavalcanti, Italian poet. Frederick II., is German Emperor. Ferdinand III., of Castile and Leon. Era of the English MAGNA CHARTA. Henry III. is king of England. Louis VIII., is king of France.
- E** 1224 Alexander II., of Scotland. Alphonso X., (the wise), born. Atha Melik, of Persia. THOMAS AQUINAS. Brunetto, of Italy. Frederick, of Germany, secures Jerusalem for ten years by diplomacy—first example of the kind. John, of Paris. Hermann de Saliza. Gaddi, the artist. Gerard de Segarilla. University of Cambridge, England, organized.
- F** 1236 Louis IX. is king of France. Benedict XI., born. Civil war in Europe at this date. Seville, in Spain, is bombarded with artillery.
- G** 1248 Albert I., of Austria, born. The war upon the Albigenses ends in founding the university of Toulouse! A great inundation in Friesland, forming what is now the Zuyder Zee. John Duns Scotus—the original of the Scotch metaphysicians. Marco Polo, born. Matteo, the great, of Milan. Adolphus, of Nassau. The Paris Sorbonne founded. OSMAN, born, founder of the reigning Turkish dynasty. Era of the Hanscatic League. Alfonso III., of Portugal. Alexander III., of Scotland. Kipchak Khan, of Russia.
- A** 1260 Mustasem, Abbas Caliph, is killed—the last of them. Henry VII., of Luxemburg, born. Meister Eckhardt. Conrad IV., of Germany. Alfonso X., of Castile.
- 1265 DANTE Degli Alighieri, Italian poet.
- MEM.—The personal key of Dante is E, as might be expected. He comes under A to mark the beginning of modern poetry.
- B** 1272 Dandolo, dodge of Venice. Philip III., of France. Ibn-Caspi. Jacques de Novelis. Jacob ben-Asheri. Thomas Bradwardin. Edward II., of England, born. Edward I. is king. RUDOLPH, is German emperor. Pedro III., of Aragon.
- C** 1284 Sancho IV., of Castile and Leon. Philip IV., of France. John Baliol, of Scotland. Boniface VIII. is Pope. A continued succession of English parliaments from this date. Era of Portugese commerce and discovery. Othman (*Osman*) I., of the Turks.

\*\*\* It will be understood that Venice is in her glory at this date having controlled the commerce of the Mediterranean for a long time. She now turns out Marco Polo as an original discoverer.

SECTION C. *The Crescent and the Cross.*

Octave of C, 288 A. D.

"THE SEA! THE SEA! THE OPEN SEA!"

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|---|------|--|
| D | 1296 | Continued confusion in Poland, Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. A Mogul dynasty in China. Boniface VIII. gets his head punched by a French lawyer. Beginning of legal rascality! A fuss among the aspirants to the Papacy, resulting in a schism between France and Italy. Clement V. first of the French Popes. Jacob Van Artevelde, of Ghent. St. Bridget, of Sweden. Petrarch, the poet. Richard, of Armagh. Cassimir, the great, born. Louis Robert, first duke de Bourbon. JOHANNA TAULER. Andronicus II., born. Peking, China, is erected into a Roman archbishopric. Great slaughter of the Jews in Bavaria. |
| E | 1308 | Edward II. is king of England. The Spaniards used artillery before Gibraltar at this date. Robert Bruce is king of Scotland. Henry VII., German emperor. Alfonso XI., of Castile. Robert, of Naples. Allah-ud-Din, of India. Sir John Chandos. Ralph Higden. Walter Reynolds. Battle of Bannockburn. Golden age of Italian literature.   |
| F | 1320 | Louis X, John I., Philip V., Charles IV., successively kings of France, (1314-22). Philip VI., of the Valois, sticks. EDWARD III., of England. David II., of Scotland. Magnus VII., of Norway and Sweden. Orkhan, of the Turks. JOHN WYCKLIFFE, born. CHAUCER, the poet, born. John, of Rupescissa. JACQUES I., count of La Marche. The Scotch are recognized as independent. Schwartz appears as the inventor of gunpowder at this date. But it had evidently been an open secret long before his day.  |
| G | 1332 | Cassimir III. closes out the Piasts in Poland. TAMERLANE, the Tartar, born. Louis (2) de Bourbon L'Archambault, born. Blanche of Bourbon. Charles V., of France, born. Pietro Farnese, of Italy. Philip Van Artevelde, of Ghent. JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, born. MATTHIAS VON JANOW. GERARD GROOT, of Holland. Waldemar III., of Denmark. John Paleologus recovers Constantinople, as the seat of the Eastern empire. End of the Latins in that quarter.   |
| A | 1344 | Charles IV., German emperor. Succeeded by Gunther. Bajazet, of the Turks, born. Giovanni D'Medici, born. Margaret, of Denmark, born. Pierre D'Ailly, Famine in China. Expulsion of the Tartars.  |



- B** 1356 Hung-Wu founds the *Ming* (Chinese) dynasty, which shuts the door upon foreigners for the first time. Insurrection of the French peasants. University of Prague. University of Cracow founded. JOHN ZISKI. Henry IV., of England. born. Henry Percy, (*Hotspur*), of England. University of Vienna, founded. John II. is king of France. Pedro, the cruel, of Castile. Fernando I., of Portugal.
- C** 1368 Amurath I., of the Turks. Charles V. is king of France. Albert, of Sweden. Tamerlane, of the Tartars. Sporza of Milan. JOHN HUSS. JEROME, of Prague. Thomas a'Kempis. Van Eyck and Bartolo, painters. Coster, of Holland, the first printer. Richard II. is king of England, Wenceslas, German emperor. Charles VI., king of France. The Medici, of Italy.
- D** 1380 Louis, of Hungary, is king of Poland. MARGARET is queen of Sweden and Norway. Bajezet I. is Turkish sultan. Michael Paleologus, Eastern emperor. Edmund Plantagenet, duke of York. Parliamentary representation is restored in Holland. The Lithuanians are brought into the Church. Andrew Procopius. Isadore, of Moscow. St. Bernardin, of Siena. Jacob, of Juterbock.
- E** 1392 James I., of Scotland, born. Henry IV., (a usurper), is king of England. Alfonso V., of Aragon, born. Montezuma I., of Mexico. The allied Christian army is defeated by the Turks under Bajezet. A fire in his rear, under Tamerlane, saves Europe from further inroads, for the present. The English make war on France. Art and culture flourish in Italy.
- F** 1404 Charles VII., of France, born. JOAN OF ARC. Catharine of Valois. Bertrand de Beauveau. Gaston (IV.) count of Foix. Rene, (I), duke of Anjou. Jean, [II] of Bourbon. Mohammed I. is Turkish sultan. Sigismund is German emperor. Juan II., of Spain. Fernando I., of Aragon. Henry V. is king of England. James I., of Scotland. Battle of Agincourt.
- MEM.—As a result of the Battle of Agincourt, Henry V. of England was proclaimed King of France, and he would have been so in fact had it not been for Joan of Arc.
- G** 1416 There are three live Popes in the field, and three German emperors. Germany demoralized. Council of Constance. Crime is at this time discounted by the Church for cash; and St. Peter's, at Rome, was actually erected by the sale of indulgences. Pope John XXII. is deposed. A trifling "irregularity" of 18,000,000 florins being against him. University of

- I 116 St. Andrews, Scotland, founded, with several others. Bentivoglio (2) of Bologna. Henry VI. is king of England. Charles VII. of France. Eric III. of Sweden. Basil IV. of Russia. Amurath II. of Turkey. Richard Neville, earl of Warwick. Dissension in the Eastern empire. John II. Paleologus.
- A 1428 Austria comes to the front—Albert II Sicily is united to Aragon. Cosmo D'Medici, of Italy. Ladislaus III., of Poland. Mohammed II., born. Margaret, of Anjou. Peter Schoffer, the printer. Alex. Hegius. Charles, the bold, duke of Burgundy. Bartolommeo Columbus, brother of Christopher. Johann Mueller, German mathematician—first to publish an almanac. Bellini, of Venice. Guttenburg, the printer.

SECTION D. *Deo Volante.*

Octave of D, 432 A. D.

*Russia, China, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.*

Discovery of America, Invention of Printing, and the Protestant Reformation.

*Italy, Spain and Portugal—Metals and Minerals.*

- B 1440 JOHN CABOT. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Miguel Diaz. Lorenzo D'Medici. Ludovico Buanarotti. Donato Lazari. Ercole (1) of Este. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham. Amerigo Vespucci. Ferdinand and Isabella, born. There are printed bibles at this date. Ominous fact! SAVONAROLA.
- C 1452 Mohammed II., of the Turks. He closes out the Greek empire, which henceforward is Ottoman. Vasco da Gama. A great battle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in England. Henry VI. is de-throned. Edward IV. Pope Adrian V., born. Maximillian I., born.
- D 1464 Frederick (III.) Elector of Saxony, born. Barnard Knippordolling, of Germany. Pizarro. Erasmus, of Rotterdam. Boethius, of Scotland. John Colet, D. D., of London. Elias Levita. Wynkin de Worde, Belgian printer. Alessandro Farnese. (Paul III.) born. Ferdinand II., of Naples, born. Emanuel I., of Portugal, born. Machiavelli. Magellan. Gil Vicente. Charles VIII., of France, born. Albrecht Durer. Cardinal Wolsey. Pietro (II.) D'Medici. An interregnum in Sweden and Denmark until 1483. James IV., of Scotland, born. Archibald, earl of Argyll. COPERNICUS. Giovanni D'Medici. Juan Bos-

- D** 1464 can, Spanish poet. **MICHAEL ANGELO**. Ariosto, of Italy. Cuthbert Tunstall, of England. Las Casas. Gawin Douglass, Scotch poet. Balboa, Spanish discoverer. Sebastian Cabot. Giulio D'Medici. Ferdinand and Isabella, of Castile and Aragon. Ludwig Hetzer, German reformer and martyr.
- E** 1476 Pietro Caraffa, (Paul IV.,) born. Anne, of Brittany. Georg, count of Hohenlohe-Speckfeld. Jacopa Sadoletto. John Horn. Tiziano Veccellio, (*Titian*) of Venice. Emser. Philip I., of Spain, born. Hermann, of Cologne. Faber, of Vienna. Capito, of Freiburg. Castiglione, of Italy. Nicolaus Haussmann. Johannes Cochlaeus. Razzi. Sir Thomas More. Balthazar Hubmeyer. Thomas Audley. Christian II., of Denmark, born. Pamfilio da Narvaez. Margaret, of Austria. Faustus. Peruzzi, Italian architect. Domingo de Betancos, of Spain. Baber, Tartar mogul. Œcolampadius. Lauren. Andræ. Heinrich Auerbach, M. D. Leo Judah. **MARTIN LUTHER**, born. Carlstadt. Richard III., of England. Nikolaus Van Amsdorf. Charles VIII. is king of France. **RAPHAEL**, born. Ulrich Zwingli. William Tyndale. Scaliger. Hernando Cortez. Henry VII. is king of England. Bugenhagen. Von Eckius. Morton of Canterbury. Frederick, of Saxony. Miles Coverdale. Hugh Latimer. Gonzola Annes Bandarra.
- F** 1488 James IV. is king of Scotland. Archibald, earl of Angus. Thomas Cranmer. Henry VIII., of England, born. Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Ignatius Loyola. Martin Bucer. Jean Caturze. Kaspar Aquila. Aldorfer and Romans, painters. Barbou, the printer. Berni and Colonna, poets. **BERNARD TASSO**. Paracelsus, the alchemist. Margaret, of Angouleme. Maximilian I. is German emperor. Alvar Nunez. John Albert is king of Poland. Jacques Cartier. Correggio and Riccio, painters. **CLEMENT MAROT**. Gustavus I., born. Ferdinand de Soto. Claude de Lorraine. **PHILIP MELANTHON**. Louis XII. is king of France. Columbus lands at San Salvador. The Cape of Good Hope is discovered by Diaz. **SIMONIS MENNO**. The Portugese East India Company is organized.
- G** 1500 **CHARLES V.** of Germany. born. Vermigli, Italian reformer. Hoffman, of Suabia. George Brown, of Dublin. George Wishart of Scotland. John Rogers, of England. Nicholas Ridley. Eliezar, of Cracow. Cousin, the French painter. James Van Campen. John Dudley. Elizabeth Barton. Julius II. is pope.

G 1500 Patrick Hamilton. Robert Ferrar. Philip, the magnanimous. Michael De L'Hopital. Kaspar Cruciger. JOHN KNOX. Anne Boleyn. FRANCIS XAVIER. George Buchanan, Andrea Amati, violin maker. Alvarez de Toledo, duke of Alva. Henry VIII. is king of England. JOHN CALVIN, born. Michael Servetus. Basil Ivanowitz, becomes Czar of Muscovy. Mary, of Hungary, is regent of the Netherlands. Sigismund I., king of Poland. Sir Nicholas Bacon. John Caius, M. D. Bishop Bonner.

A 1512 Gerard Mercator. Balboa discovers the Pacific. Charles (I) prince of Hohenzollern. ST. THERESA, of Spain. Philip I., of Austria, takes the Spanish throne. Mary, (bloody Mary), of England, born. The Lutheran Church takes its rise at this date. Antoine Perrenot, bishop of Arras. Alexander, of Parma. Gaspard D'Coligni. Antoine, duke of Vendome. Charles V. is German emperor. Catharine D'Medici, born. Henry II., of France, born. Francois de Lorraine. Henry, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg. Jean Ribault. Marquis Fenelon. Theodore de Beza, Viglius Van Aytta. Peter Gabriel. Matthias Flacius. Pedro Ponce. Sir Philip Sydney. William Cecil (Lord Burleigh). Adrian VI. is Pope. Maurice, of Saxony, born. Margaret, of Parma, born. Count of Horn, born. Lamoral, count of Egmont, born. Sir Martin Frobisher. Frederick I., is king of Denmark. Solymán I., sultan of Turkey. Battle of Flodden Field.

\* \* A, 1512. As we are now within the realm of authentic history, the student will have an opportunity of testing the quality of the present system in the most thorough manner. He may, if he prefers, go back 84 years to A, 1428, or, better still, go forward with us by 2 steps of 84 years, this figure being the octave of 12. He will not always need to begin with A, although it would be more satisfactory so to do, since from A to G will show a beginning and an end of some kind under all circumstances. From B to B, C to C, D to D, E to E, F to F. and G to G are octaves in like manner, each representing a phase of history peculiar to itself.

B 1524 *Octave of B, 1440.* LAELIUS SOCINIUS, of Italy. Philip II., of Spain, born. Francis Xavier founds a church in Japan. Jorgens invents the spinning wheel. Portugal is in the height of her power at this date. University of Granada, (Spain), founded. League of Smalcald. Juan Pablo Bonet. Herrera, the poet. WILLIAM, of Nassau. Elizabeth, of England. Count Brederode, of Holland. Luiz de Camoens, poet. Bellay, the French Ovid. Requesens. Fiesco. Ge-

- B** 1524 dalja Ibn-Jachja. Ponce de Leon. Tibaldi. John Dee, the astrologer. Jacob Andreas. Etienne Jodelle. Louis (I.), prince de Conde. Ringwalt, Selnecker, and Schalling, hymnists. Paul Veronese, artist. Bermudez and Zuniga, Spanish poets.
- C** 1536 Octave of C, 1452. John Davis, English navigator, of "Davis Strait" fame. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, English navigator. Sir Francis Drake, another of them. Lord Howard. Thomas West, Lord Delaware. Amurath III., of Turkey, born. Ambrose Wille, of Geneva. Peregrine de la Grange. Lady Jane Grey. Edward VI., of England, born. Fabricius, the anatomist. Aldegonda, of Brussels. Barth. Gosnold. Count Louis, of Nassau. Faustus Socinius. Antonio Perez. The order of Jesuits takes its rise from this date, (1540). Antoine Arnauld, French lawyer. William Barclay, Scottish jurist. Mary Stuart, born. Francis II., born. The original Don Carlos, born—son of Philip II. FRANCIS JUNIUS. Thomas Bodley. Council of Trent. Don John, of Austria. Pedro Diaz. Tycho Brahe. Sigismund II. is king of Poland. Henry II. is king of France. Edward VI. of England.
- D** 1548 Octave of D, 1464. Barneveldt, of Holland. Cervantes. VEIT BACH, founder of the musical family of that name. Henry Hudson, inventor of Hudson River. John Carver, of Plymouth Colony. Job, of Rustoff, Russian patriarch. Charles IX., of Sweden, born. Robert Brown, founder of English Congregationalism. Sir Walter Raleigh. Treaty of Passau. Sir Edward Coke. Justus Burgius, inventor of the pendulum clock. Mary is queen of England. Henri (I.) de Lorraine. Henry IV., of France, born. Charles V. abdicates; succeeded by Philip II., of Spain, (1555). Feodor I., of Russia, born. Matthias, of Germany, born. Treaty of *Cateau Cambresis*. This followed the battle of St. Quentin, in which Count Egmont was conspicuous, and it is remarkable for the fact that by it France lost a third of her kingdom, and by an accident, Henry II. his life, while Philip II. was so desirous of peace as to be almost ready to sell out himself. Diplomatic strategy of William, of Nassau.
- E** 1560 Octave of E, 1476. JAMES ARMINIUS, of Leyden. Bois, the translator. ELIZABETH is queen of England. FRANCIS BACON, born. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. GALILEO. KEPLER. Samuel D. Champlain, founder of Quebec. William Brewster, of Plymouth Colony. Pierre Fourier, of France. James I., of England, born.

- E 1560 Campanella, of Italy. John Billington, of the Mayflower. The French settle South Carolina and Florida. Johannes Bach, the musician. Guy Fawkes. The peace of St. Germain. Selim II., of Turkey. Maximilian II., of Germany.
- F 1572 Octave of F, 1488. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Brille is captured. Henry III. is king of France. Gregory XIII. is Pope. William Laud. John Robinson, of Plymouth Colony. Vincent de Paul. Fletcher, the poet. Solomon de Caus, a French engineer, who is said to have invented the steam engine. Paul Rubens, the painter. Philip II. invades Ireland. Ferdinand II., of Germany, born. William Harvey, M. D., of England. The United Provinces are organized. John Smith, of Virginia. Louis de Lorraine. George Calvert, first lord Baltimore. Robert Cushman, of Plymouth Colony. Sir Ferdinando Gorges. John Haynes. Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces, (1580). Philip II. gets Portugal. William Juxon, of Canterbury. Richlieu, of Lyons. Leonard Calvert, of Maryland. Count Wallenstein. Grotius, of Holland. Simon Episcopius.

SECTION E. *England and India.*

Octave of E, 576 A. D.

Golden Age of English Literature.

- G 1584 Octave of G, 1500. Assassination of the Prince of Orange. Sir Walter Raleigh sends a colony to North Carolina. Myles Stanish, born. John Bradshaw, English jurist. William Baffin. Henry Dunster, of Harvard College. Akbar, the great, of India. Philip Massinger. Cardinal Richlieu. Cornelius Jansenius. Francis Beaumont. James VI. is king of Scotland. Defeat of the Spanish Armada. John Winthrop. William Bradford. Isaac Allerton. George Fenwick. Spagnoletto, of Spain. John Endicott. Joseph Rogers. Anne Hutchinson. PIERRE GASSENDI. Comenius, of Moravia. Bessaraba II. Charles Chauncy, of Harvard. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. George Herbert. Izaak Walton, the angler. Philippe Colot, M. D. Henry IV. is king of France. Gustavus Adolphus, born. Mohammed III. Turkish sultan. Edward Winslow. Pocahontas.
- A 1596 Octave of A, 1512. RENE DESCARTES. Henri Arnauld. Richard Mather. John Bolandus. Elizabeth Stuart, queen of Bohemia. M. Opitz. Martin Von Tromp,

- A** 1596 the Dutch admiral. Henry IV. issues the famous Edict of Nantes. Boris Godunoff makes himself czar of Muscovy. Philip III. is king of Spain. Cavalieri, inventor of the infinitesimal calculus. Riccioli, the astronomer. Bernini, the sculptor. OLIVER CROMWELL, born. ROGER WILLIAMS, Christian, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg. The British East India Company is organized. Calderon de la Barca. Charles I. of England, born. Edward Hopkins. Louis XIII. of France, born. Anne, of Austria. The Dutch East India Company is chartered. CARDINAL MAZARIN. Sir Robert Carr. Petrus Stuyvesant. Maria de Agreda. James VI. of Scotland, becomes James I. of England. John Livingstone. Simon Bradstreet. Jacob Johann Balde. The French colonize Canada. The Dutch get a start in China. Ahmed I. Sultan of Turkey. John Eliot, apostle of the American Indians. Johann Bach. Glauber, the chemist. Selim is Mogul emperor. Giles Hopkins of Plymouth Colony. Sir Thomas Browne. John Norton, of Massachusetts. John Winthrop, (2). Corneille. Paul Gerhardt. Admiral De Ruyter, of Holland. PAUL REMBRANDT. The city of Quebec is founded.
- B** 1608 OCTAVE OF B, 1524. Ferdinand III., of Germany. JOHN MILTON, born. Sir Robert Murray. George Monk, duke of Albermarle. Borelli, Torricelli, and Bartoli, of Italy. Jamestown, Virginia, is settled. John II., Cassimir, of Poland, born. Sir Matthew Hale. John Clarke, of Rhode Island. Paul Fleming. Henry IV., of France, is assassinated. Donald Cargill. The Thirty Years' War begins. Council of Dort. Gustavus Adolphus becomes king of Sweden. Robert Alleine. Stephen Day, first printer in New England. Baron Fairfax. Sir Henry Vane. Antoine of Port Royal. Samuel Butler, (*Hudibras*). Jeremy Taylor. Count Wrangel, of Sweden. St. Evremond. New York city founded. Frederick William, the great elector, born. Richard Baxter. Ezekiel Cheever. William Wentworth. Philip III. is king of Spain. Michael Romanoff founds the present reigning dynasty of Russia. ESTEBAN MURILLO, of Spain. Jean Baptiste Colbert. Jean Claude.
- C** 1620 OCTAVE OF C, 1536. Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. Negro slaves are brought to Europe and America for the first time this year. Samuel Annesley, D. D. Massaniello. Philip IV., king of Spain. Louis (II.) de Bourbon, prince de Conde. Sir William Penn.

- C** 1620 Algernon Sydney. MOLIERE. Francis (X.) Laval-Montmorency. Charles X., of Sweden, born. Picard. Thomas Willis, M. D. William Gascoygne. Azout. Captain John Mason obtains a grant of part of New Hamp. George Fox, the Quaker. Thomas Sydenham, M. D. Charles I., king of England. CASSINI. Christina, of Sweden, born. Robert Boyle. A colony of Swedes and Finns land at Cape Henlopen. John Flavel. Miguel de Molinos, of Saragossa. Bishop Bossuet. Joseph Athias, of Amsterdam. Gov. Endicott lands at Salem, Mass. JOHN BUNYAN. Nehemiah Grew, M. D. Malpighi. JOHN III. SOBIESKI, born. Cornelis Von Tromp. Huyghens. John Tillotson. Archibald, 9th earl of Argyll. Leonard Hoar. Gambia, in Africa, is colonized by England. Dryden. Christina, queen of Sweden.
- D** 1632 Octave of D, 1548. John Locke. Spinoza. Pufendorff. Sir Christopher Wren. Henry Compton. Lord Baltimore settles Maryland. James II., born. Joseph Alleine. Marquis de Vauban. Richard Cameron. Roger Williams settles Rhode Island. The French Academy is founded. Marchioness de Maintenon. Louis XIV., born, and (1643) is proclaimed king of France. Ferdinand III., emperor of Germany. Jacques Marquette. MALEBRANCHE. Chaulieu. Racine. Louis Hennepin. Gonzales, of Salamanca. Increase Mather. Robert Calef. Frederick William succeeds his father in Prussia. Portugal throws off Spain. John IV., duke of Braganza. Ibrahim, Turkish sultan. Leopold I., of Germany, born. A massacre of Protestants in Ireland. Henry Arnaud, of Piedmont. SIR ISAAC NEWTON, born.
- E** 1644 Octave of E, 1560. Gilbert Burnett, D. D. Thomas Guy. Lord Graham, of Claverhouse. John Dalrymple. La Salle. Christoph Bach. Battle of Marston Moor. John Sharp, archbishop of York. Louis Jolliet. BAYLE. Johann Ambrosius Bach. Flamsteed. LEIBNITZ. Joseph Dudley, of Mass. Bogardus, of New York. Peace of Westphalia. Frederick III., king of Denmark. John II., king of Poland. Madame Guyon. Robert Barclay. OLIVER CROMWELL, lord protector. James Scott, duke of Monmouth, born. Mohammed IV. is sultan of Turkey. A post office started in Prussia. William III., of England and Holland, born. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, born. St. Helena is ceded to England by the Dutch. FENELON, archbishop of Cambria. Ca-



- E** 1644 dillac, founder of Detroit. Jesper Swedborg, father of Swedenborg. Charles X. is king of Sweden. Halley, the astronomer. William Rittinghuysen, of Holland. Thomas Brattle, of Boston.
- F** 1656 **O**ctave of F, 1572. Alphonso V., king of Portugal. Frederick I., of Prussia, born. Leopold I. is German emperor. Jean Le Clerc. Abbe de St. Pierre. The English monarchy is restored under Charles II. George I., of England, born. William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England. Charles II., of Spain, born. Pierre Le Moyne. Duches de Fontanges. Louis Armand de Bourbon. Feodor II., of Russia, born. Richard Bentley, D. D. Mary, queen of England, born. An earthquake in Canada, reduces to a plain a train of sandstone mountains 300 miles long! Attest, Prof. Williams, of Cambridge, Mass. Cotton Mather. A host of controversial writers. Jean Baptiste MASSILLON. Francke, of Halle. Anne, queen of England, born. Francois Louis de Bourbon. Great plague in London, followed by a great fire. Nikita Demidoff, of Russia. Charles II., king of Spain. Victor Amadeus, (II.) duke of Savoy, born. Clement IX. is Pope. Elizabeth Goose, born, (*Mother Goose*). Jonathan Swift. William Whiston. Canstein, of Halle.
- G** 1668 **O**ctave of G, 1584. Samuel Wesley, sen., born. Fabricius, of Hamburg. Boerhaave, of Leyden. Thomas Coram. Roland, of the *Camisards*. William, of Orange, is king of Holland. Timothy Edwards. Augustus Frederick, of Saxony. Johann A. Frelinghausen. Le Blond, of Antwerp, inventor of printing in colors. Simon Fraser Lovat. John Law, of Lauriston. Louis XIV. invades Holland. PETER, the great, born. Alexander D. Menshikoff. Feodor Apraxin, Russian admiral. Edmund Hoyle, the card player. Hadley, the astronomer. ADDISON. Thomas Pinckney, John Dalrymple, earl of Stair, the first to plant turnips and cabbages in the open fields. Earl Stanhope. Konrad Dippel. Dometrius Cantemer, of Moldavia. John Sobieski is king of Poland. ISAAC WATTS, D. D. John Hutchinson, the philosopher. Potter, archbishop of Canterbury. Paul Dudley, of Massachusetts. Duke de SAINT SIMON. Sir Robert Walpole. Ephraim Chambers, the cyclopædist. Eliphalet Adams, of Mass. Viscount Bolingbroke. Joseph I., of Germany, born. Baron Von WOLF. Thomas Parnell, of Dublin. Jean Cavalier.

- A 1680 Octave of A, 1596. American and Austrian Sub-Section. WILLIAM PENN founds Pennsylvania. The city of Vienna is beleagured by the Turks. Relieved by John Sobieski, once for all. So Mr. Mussulman fulfils his 1000 years of aggression, and, from this date, subsides into a defensive attitude. His mission, however, does not end until 2272 A. D., a new element springing up at this date in the person of ABD-EL-WAHAB, the founder of the *Wahabees*. The edict of Nantes is revoked by Louis XIV. Ivan and Peter are jointly czars of Muscovy; Peter, however, being the fittest, surviving John. Ebenezer Erskine, D. D. Zabdiel Boylston, M. D. Vitus Behring, inventor of Behring's Strait. Charles XII., of Sweden, born. Philip V., of Spain, born. George II., of England, born. Timothy Cutler, D. D. Reaumer, Fahrenheit, Saunderson, and others. Bishop Berkeley. Griffith Jones. James II. becomes king of Great Britain. Has leave to withdraw 1688, when William and Mary appear. Charles VI., of Germany, born. Catharine I., of Russia, born. HANDEL, the composer. Johann Sebastian BACH, the greatest of this family. Jonas Astromer, of Stockholm. Denner, the artist. William Kent, landscape gardener. Sir John Barnard. WILLIAM LAW. EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. ALEXANDER POPE. Albrecht Bengel. Oglethorpe. Frederick William I., of Prussia, born. Montesquieu. Antoine Vernet. Battle of the Boyne.
- B 1692 Octave of B, 1608. The Bank of England is founded. JOSEPH BUTLER, L. L. D. John Henley. Elizabeth Farnese, queen of Spain. John Harrison, the mechanic. MARIA HUBER. VOLTAIRE. MOSHEIM. John Bampton. John Glass. William Hogarth. John Gill, D. D. Admiral Anson. Charles VII., of Germany, born. Charles XII., king of Sweden. Frederick IV., king of Denmark. Thomas Longman, the publisher. Richard Dana, of Massachusetts. Clement XI. is Pope. Philip V. is king of Spain, Count Zinzendorff. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina. Samuel Finley, D. D. Peter Faneuil. Bernoulli. Count Bruhl. A Roman Catholic church is erected within the imperial palace at Peking. The Prussian monarchy is founded. Frederick III., of Brandenburg, is now Frederick I. of Prussia. Alexander Cruden. Jacques Bridaine. La Chalotais. Joly de Choin, of Toulon. Anne is queen of England. Philip Doddridge, D. D. Battle of Blenheim. Ahmed III. is

- B** 1692 sultan. JOHN WESLEY. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. Admiral Byng. Great Britain seizes Gibraltar.
- C** 1704 Octave of C, 1620. Charles Chauncey, D. D. James Barron. U. S. N. Aug. G. Spangenberg, of Penn. Cartheuser, M. D. of Germany. Joseph I. is German emperor. John V. king of Portugal. Count Daun, of Austria. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. General Abercrombie. Rudolph Joseph, count of Colloredo. Era of the Camisards in France. Battle of Ramillies. Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. England and Scotland (the greater and the lesser Britain of ancient times) are now united. SELINA, countess of Huntington. LINNAEUS. BUFFON. Euler. John Boyle, earl of Orrery. Francis I., of Germany, born. WILLIAM PITT, first earl of Chatham, born. Charles Wesley. JOHN HULSE. John Hart, of New Jersey, a signer, &c. SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D. Lord William Campbell. Thomas (Governor) Gage, Elizabeth, of Russia, born. Vaucansen. Alompra, of Burmah. John Cruger, of New York. Jonathan Trumbull. WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. James Ferguson. David Fordyce. Thomas (Governor) Hutchinson. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., of New Hampshire. Richard Gridley. Catarina Bassi. FREDERICK, the great, born. Rosseau. Marquis de Montcalm. George Grenville, of stamp act fame. Peace of Utrecht. Frederick William I., king of Prussia. Ferdinand VI., of Spain, born. Anthony Benezet, of Pennsylvania, an original anti-slavery man. John Stuart, earl of Bute. GEORGE WHITEFIELD. George I. is king of Great Britain. John Winthrop, of Harvard. Matthew Thornton, a signer, &c. Monboddo, of Scotland, an original Darwinian. Joseph Vernet. VATTEL. Von Gluck. Baumgarten. Louis XV. is king of France. Peter II., of Russia, born. Ephraim Williams, of Massachusetts. Helvetus. Condillac. Crucius. Elizabeth Christina, of Prussia. A post office is set up in America!
- D** 1716 Octave of D, 1632. The signers of the Declaration of American Independence come in thlck after this date. Philip Livingston, of New York. George Taylor and James Smith, of Pennsylvania. Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. John Witherspoon, of New Jersey. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia. Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts. Aaron Burr, D. D. Thomas Gray, the poet. David Garrick. James Brindley. Falco-

D	1716	<p>net, the sculptor. Antonio de Ulloa. MARIA THERESA. Baron Botetourt. Horace Walpole. Israel Putnam. John Canton, the electrician. Benj. Kennicott, D. D. William Hunter, M. D. Count D'Aranda, of Spain. John Philips, of Andover, Massachusetts. Col. John Wentworth. MOZART, the composer. Gleim, the poet. Louisa Ulrica, of Sweden, born. Baron Munchausen. Duc d'Aquillon. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., of Newport. Tom Sheridan. Smollett. Kemble. Yung-Ching is Chinese emperor. He cleans out the Roman Catholic missionaries as a bad lot. Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE. Sir Joshua Reynolds. Baron Holbach. Richard Price. Ahmed Shah, founder of the Afghan monarchy. IMMANUEL KANT. Klopstock, the poet. John Morton, a signer. Smeaton, the engineer. Admiral Hood. Gen. Howe. Wurmser, of Austria. Lord CLIVE, JAMES OTIS. Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island. Lyman Hall, of Georgia, a signer. Admiral Howe. Admiral Keppel. John Newton, the noted Methodist. Howard, the philanthropist. Oliver Walcott, of Connecticut; Lewis Morris, of Pennsylvania; Abraham Clark, of New Jersey; George Wyethe, of Virginia; signers of the Declaration of Independence. Gen. Wolfe. James Warren. William Prescott. Isaac Barre. Lord Stirling. Edward Bass, D. D. Sir William Jones. Philip W. Otterbein. William Ellery. Patrick Calhoun, of South Carolina, born in Ireland. Artemus Ward. Ezra Stiles, D. D. Isaac Backus. John Gano. John Wilkes, of England. Jean Fabre, of France. George II., king of Great Britain and Ireland. Peter II., Russian czar.</p>
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\* \* \* Thus ends the Period of the Protestant Reformation. It is remarkable for the large number of phenomenal individuals who either laid down their lives in defence of their religious convictions, or were fully prepared so to do. The battle for religious toleration, fought out in Holland, now yields its fruits. Dogmatic theology has reached high-water mark at this date. It will now be assailed from opposite directions: on the one side by its friends, including John Wesley; on the other by its enemies, the free-thinkers. An effort to sublimate and idealize the Christian system, by KANT and others, is nothing more than a revival of Neo-Platonism, and the vagaries of the Gnostics. SWEDENBORG is the real prophet of this epoch. Whether his system be regarded as religious or philosophical it is destined to find the heart of the conscientious, and the head of the rationalist, without founding a special church for that purpose. It is, in fact, a re-affirmation of the *spiritual reign* which was so emphatically announced at the opening of the Christian era, and it is accompanied by just such a spiritual interpretation of the letter of the Word, and just such a revelation as would be proper in the case.

Cycle E being now exhausted, it would follow that Europe had reached the climax of Art, Music, Literature and Philosophy, or will soon do so. It would also follow that the centre of interest is about to shift from England, and that she should suffer a sensible decline. This point is verified in the next Cycle, and in the very first Section of it, when *France* comes to the front; and when, as the result of French action, Great Britain loses *prestige* in America. The war of the French succession was equally unfortunate to her, for although its immediate result was to send Napoleon I. into exile, it did not prevent the accession of Napoleon III., who, to avenge his uncle, made England play second-fiddle in the Crimea. An enormous national debt, with absolutely nothing to show for it, is the issue of her abortive policy for the last century. The United States, and others of her colonial dependencies, have, however, contributed liberally to the British exchequer, in the way of trade: thus giving to England an air of commercial greatness. But the colonial balance is now nearly struck, and the mother country will cease to be enriched by them. On the other hand, she may be depleted by various causes, chiefly through her efforts to maintain her power. Her great landed estates, once her pride and glory, will now be a source of weakness. Their revenues will steadily decline, and they will fall to pieces of their own unwieldiness. Thus will end a system which was a robbery in the beginning, which has been sustained by robbery abroad, and by a commercial knavery for which no trick was too low, and no means too reckless or high-handed. British statesmen are not insensible to this critical state of affairs. Hence the effort to make sure of an Indian empire, and the forlorn hope of settling a scion of royalty in Canada.

The student will understand that the law of physical science by which effects continue after the exciting cause has ceased to operate, is of equal force in history. An appreciation of this fact will be essential to a correct estimate of the present system.

France hereafter takes the inside track for a considerable period, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. Her humiliation by Germany will prove to her a source of strength. A masterly inactivity for twenty-five years would totally demoralize her late enemy, and would be a menace to every crowned head in Europe. But France does not stand alone. The profitable trade enjoyed by her with the United States, enabled her to tide over her late financial embarrassment without difficulty. The time may come when the United States will feel called upon to do something more toward canceling the enormous obligation under which they labor to France. The prediction of Napoleon I. when he sold Louisiana to the United States, if liberally construed, is likely to be fulfilled.

## SIXTH CYCLE. F.

*Reactionary, Revolutionary, Reformative.*

\*.\* While this Cycle affects the world at large, upon its dominant key, its centre is in France, Switzerland and Belgium, (including Holland), in the Western hemisphere, and Media, Persia, and their ancient dependencies, (including Afghanistan), in the East. Persia will come to the front again, partly through the action of England and Russia, but particularly through her own inherent vitality. The disruption of the Ottoman empire will play into the lap of Persia. The scene will, in the course of this Cycle, be again transferred to Asia, stimulated, as it will be, from the Pacific coast of North America. But Africa will resume her ancient relations, under more favorable auspices. *Reform* is the word until A. D. 3456.

We here renew the request for an astronomical survey, for the purpose of fixing a rational era. This Cycle F, as well as the preceding one E, certainly has an astronomical basis. What, then, were the phenomena at this date? What was begun or what ended between A. D. 1728, and 1764? We should accept either of these figures, since both are included in the present System. Speak up, gentlemen astronomers, and don't be so confoundedly afraid of letting the truth be known! Unless this request be attended to at once, we respectfully give notice that we shall, in an enlarged edition, go over the astronomical field, so far as it is in published form, and make out of it what we can.

PERIOD B. *Biblical.*

Era of Metals, Minerals, Mechanical Invention, Chemistry,  
and Medical Discovery.

*Italy, Spain and Portugal—The Jews, for 576 years.*

\*.\* This Period has its relative as far back as 2304 B. C., the exact nature of which is not likely to be understood except by those who are living at or about 2304 A. D. But each Section and every Sub-Section have their *octaves* after the Christian era, and are susceptible of easy demonstration.

Since this Period includes our own day, we propose to give it a brief exposition, to the end that the student may learn the method to be adopted at more obscure dates. This Period is on B, subject to the dominant key of F. Agreeably to the rule which has been followed from the start, B is *Metallic* in the highest sense. But its symbolism is *Biblical*, affecting the nation of the Jews, in the first instance, and centreing in Italy, Spain and Portugal, in the last. Now, it is those very parts of Europe which are, or at least are supposed to be, in a state of decay, upon which this Period pivots, and it will seem to the student highly preposterous to give them any leading position whatever in the midst of great and growing nations. He would do well, however, to keep remarkably cool, and study the ground carefully. He will find that it is generally the *small* powers that embroil the greater, and that nations having a merely nominal existence, are often the source of the gravest complications. Furthermore, that it is not the nation which has the largest guns that is the most formidable. *Ideas* are more powerful than artillery. *Religious* ideas, in particular, if founded in a reasonable measure of truth, act as a ferment in the popular mind, and, according to their quality, make or destroy empires.

The first section of this Period is on F, which, of course, means France, locally, and the world in general. Let the student refer to the octave of this same F, A. D. 720. He will there find the era of Charlemagne, and he will find also the origin of the Papal power. The French Revolution, like its predecessor in America, had a simple economic issue, but in addition, they both had a *religious* issue of far greater potency. Leaving the American issue to be considered separately, France, in her revolution, struck down the creature which she had originally set up, with unprecedented violence. When the reaction came, she set him up again, but at length abandoned him to the tender mercies of an indignant and now united Italy. Thus, at the outset, Italy appears as the centre of the revolutionary period. His holiness, the Pope, is, however, still around at the back of the intrigues for the restoration of the French monarchy, a bone of contention in Germany, of growing influence in England, and not without a solid footing in the United States.

So far as *Spain* is concerned, it will not be forgotten that America is a Spanish discovery, and that she subdued, if she does not now hold, the fairest portions thereof. The United States and Spain (A and B), are therefore very closely related. This fact alone will hereafter be a source of difficulty, if not war. With the extension of American influence into Mexico and the Mexican gulf, a collision with Spain seems inevitable. The Spanish succession was the ostensible ground of the Franco German war. And now there is a rumor of a probable rupture between Austria and Italy (A and B again), which threatens the most serious consequences. As to Portugal, it founded the empire of Brazil.

The United States are on the key of A in Period B, and Section F. That is to say, they had an agricultural beginning, in a metallic biblical period, and at a radical epoch. No conditions could be more favorable for a great empire. The soil was new and of vast extent, the geographical position remarkable, and at the same time remote from the ancient world, the antecedents of the colonists were peculiar, and the circumstances under which they were placed, in a hostile wilderness, trying in the extreme. Add to this the tyrannical action of the parent government, and we find a case of extraordinary isolation, in which, if the development of individuality and self-reliance were possible at all, they would certainly now appear.

If, therefore, the beginning made by the colonists, in an organized national capacity, was unique, it was at the same time unavoidable. They declared the rights of man (F), without consulting the authorities upon the subject, and with a very imperfect conception as to where such a doctrine would be likely to end. They likewise repudiated an ecclesiastical connection (B), and established in lieu thereof, a system of secular education, without being aware that they were launching out into an unknown sea, wherein they might, perchance, discover the islands of the blessed, or, by the other chance, be wrecked upon the hidden shoals. This is characteristic of F. A government of the people, by the people, and for the people, tickled the ear, without considering the true foundation of government, which is not human, but divine; and without appreciating the fact that such a government is no government at all, or, if any, that it would more fitly define a church without a State, than a State in which the saints are scouted, or, in any event, merely tolerated. These trifling drawbacks, we say, were incident to the early formation. But the fundamental idea, that liberty would somehow be justified of her children remains intact.

The student will feel no surprise, then, if he finds that upon the very first octave of B, (1776-1860) there is a collision between the friends and the enemies of human liberty, in the United States, nor will he be surprised that the weight both of men and means were on the side of freedom. But he will not be so well prepared for the developments of the future, while yet the one is as certain as the other.

Revolutions do not go backward, yet they involve many and trying vicissitudes. That any considerable number of the States, or any great party therein, should deliberately, and by force of arms, attempt to disrupt a system which offers to liberty its only possible security, is one of the extraordinary facts of the day, and proves that the general moral tone is not up to the standard of free institutions. Should the government force its terms upon the States, it is at once centralized. Should the States, in their disloyalty to principle, force the Government, it is at once demoralized, if not disorganized. Should it subsidize the disloyal element, for the sake of peace, there is corruption. There are dangers on all sides, and there is safety only in the preponderance and activity of the moral and religious forces, which the State unhappily ignores.

So excessive a secularization of the civil authority has heretofore been unknown. There is a great difference between teaching obedience and subordination to the masses, and sharpening their wits up to the point of discontent and mischief. Since the labor problem is likely to increase in urgency, by this method, without bringing us nearer to its solution, a reaction to the church, as the tranquilizing element, is most likely, and we may be disposed to look with more favor upon that organized body which has already a strong hold upon several of the States, and which has, in one of them, a Cardinal at its head. Or if the Italian church should prove an irritant to an *American* church, of not less decided pretensions, but with broader views, our point, so far as Italian influence is concerned, would still be made good. A reaction toward the church might not imply a union of church and State, but it *would* mean a reformation of the State upon social questions, in like manner as the church has been reformed upon the political. We would do well to prepare for the years 1884-96, and to see to it that the discontent of the masses which has been, and will be still further engendered by our system of secularization, is met in a satisfactory manner before the year 1944. The first sacrifice will be the cheapest.

The first section of Period B introduces the American and French revolutions. The forces leading to these events are exhausted by the year 1872. That is to say, American independence is more assured by the abolition of slavery, and the transfer of the balance of trade to the American side, while France has, after much tribulation, realized a freedom which does not mean licentiousness. Moreover, the radical luminaries which have emitted so much splendor under Section F, are nearly all blown out by the said year of grace 1872, and the places which knew them will know them no more forever.

After the year 1872 we come into Section G, Sub-Section C. While the centre of this Section is in Germany, it has a scientific symbolism, in which new discoveries are made, and new foundations are laid, the world over. This will run until the year 2016, when there will be a totally new departure.

Period B is emphatically a BIBLE period, and that extraordinary document, no longer a source of contention, translated and scattered all over the world, will, before the close of this period, (2304), bring all mankind into a common fold, and under a common Shepherd.



SECTION F. *Revolutionary.**France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—Persia.*

Octave of F, 720, A. D. Extends to 1872. A. D.

E 1728 Octave of E, 1644. John Stark and John Langdon, of N. H. Ethan Allen. Gen. Gates. Cook, the navigator. Oliver Goldsmith. John Hunter, M. D. Beaume. Ali Bey, chief of the Mamelukes. MOSES MENDELSSOHN. LESSING. Heinicke. The Carolinas are divided. Bishop Newcome. PHILIP EMBURY. Gen. Howe. Catharine II., of Russia, born. Christian VI., king of Denmark. Charles Emmanuel, king of Sardinia. Pope Clement XII. Mahmoud, sultan of Turkey. Richard Stockton, of N. J., George Ross, of Penn., Cæsar Rodney, of Del., and William Whipple, of Me., signers of the declaration. Baron Steuben. George Dougherty, of S. C. JOSEPH HEWES, of N. C., a signer, and reputed author of the original draft of the dec. EDMUND BURKE. William Williams, of Conn., a signer, &c. Oliver Prescott, ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. John Gardner, of Mass. HAYDN, the comp. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Richard Henry Lee, David Rittenhouse, Sam'l Huntington, of Conn., and Gwinnett, of Ga., signers, &c. Baron de Kalb. Dr. PRIESTLEY. Robert Morris, of Phila., Thomas McKean, of Penna., and Francis Lee, of Va., signers. Granville Sharp. Count Orloff, of Russia. JOHN ADAMS, of Braintree, Mass. Paul Revere. ROBERT RAIKES. Daniel Boone. PATRICK HENRY. Gen. Morgan. Gen. Montgomery. ANN LEE, of the Shakers. John Watt, the inventor. BAILLY, the astronomer. James Clinton, of N. Y. THOMAS PAINE. Kien-lung, of China; a Napoleon among the Celestials. GIBBON, the hist. Benjamin West. Thomas Nelson, of Va., and Francis Hopkinson, of Penna., signers, &c. GALVANI, of Italy. Ebenezer Webster, of N. H. GEORGE III., of England, born. CHARLES TOWNSHEND, of Eng. Carter Braxton, of Va. JOHN HANCOCK, of Mass., and Charles Carroll, of Md., signers, &c. JOHN WALTER, founder of the London *Times*, and many others.

\*.\* The personal key of George Washington is D, in Period B, Section F, Sub-Section E. That is, being interpreted, a divine man, in a biblical period, of reformatory tendencies and English connections Or, otherwise, a man with a mission in which France and England would be concerned.

It will be observed that the octave of the above Section, 1644-56, covers the era of the revolution in England, under Oliver Cromwell. This is not very remarkable in itself, except as indicating a possible psychological descent in certain cases. Physiological law is not sufficient for all things.

F 1740 Octave of F, 1656. FREDERICK, the great, is king of Prussia. Charles VII., is German emperor. Benedict XIV., is Pope. George Walton, of Va. William Paca, of Md., and Arthur Lee, of Va., signers, &c. ELIAS BOUDINOT, of N. J. GEORGE CLINTON, of N. Y. Auguste Chouteau, of St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Clymer, of Phila. Pierre Samuel DUPONT de NEMOURS. A great invasion of India by Persia. Isabella Graham, of N. Y. Gen. Sullivan. Benedict Arnold. Clement Riddle, of Phila. Sir Francis Baring. Ancillon, of Berlin. Oberlin, of Strasburg. Jean L. Gouttes. Benj. Harrison, of Va. a signer. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, of Eng. Sir Philip Francis. Count Custine Camus. Gregory, of Constantinople. ELIZABETH becomes empress of Russia. Battle of Mollwitz, followed by the war of the Austrian succession. Samuel Chase, of Md., a signer. EPHRAIM BLAINE of Penn., did much to save the army at Valley Forge from starvation. JOSEPH REED, of Penna., who refused a large bid from the British to use his influence to make up the American quarrel. John Murray, of Mass., founder of the Universalists. Niles, of R. I. Joseph II., of Germany, born. JOSEPH WARREN, of Bunker Hill. JOHANN KASPAR LAVATER, of Switz. James Wilson, of N. C. a signer. Gen. Greene. Joseph Brant, Mohawk chief. Gebhard L. Von BLUCHER, Prussian field marshal. GILBERT STUART, L. L. D. Abbe Sicard. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Va., (personal key of A.) Thos. Stone, of Md., a signer. Francis Dana, of Mass. JOHN FITCH, the steamboat man. Edmund CARTWRIGHT, inventor of power loom. Cadet de Vaux, French chemist. Marquis de Condorcet. Rene Just Haüy. John Lowell, of Mass. RUMSEY, the inventor. William Allen, Eng. chemist. Abraham Rees. William Paley, L. L. D. MAYER ANSELM ROTHCHILD. LAVOISIER. Francis D'Toussaint (*L'Ouverture*). Frederick William II., born. Marquis de Favras. A comet with *six* tails flying around at this date. Josiah Quincy, Jr. William Blount, of N. C., a signer. Johann Gottfried HERDER. Rowland Hill. Alessandro VOLTA, of Italy. Jean Paul MARAT, of infamous memory. Battle of Fontenoy; victory for France. JOHN JAY. William Hooper, of Mass., a

F 1740

signer. Nathaniel Emmons D. D., of Conn. Battle of Prestonpans, Scot. Anthony Wayne. John Wentworth. Benj. Rush, M. D. FRANCIS ASBURY. John Barry, U. S. N. Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL. Lindley Murray. Philippe Pinel, M. D. Francis I. is elected German emperor. Count de Barbe-Marbois. Battle of Culloden, Scot; end of the Stuarts. The French fleet is destroyed by a storm off Boston Harbor; (key of D.) Ferdinand VI. is king of Spain. Frederick V., of Denmark. Robert R. Livingstone, of N. Y. Gen. Muhlenburg. Charles C. Pickering, of S. C. Theodore Sedgewick. William Billings, of Mass., first American composer of church music. Gustavus III., of Sweden, born. Thomas Hayward, of S. C., a signer. CARLOS MARIA BONAPARTE, of Ajaccio, born; father of Nap. I. Admiral Keith. Henry Grattan. Countess de Berry, mistress of Louis XV.; cost France the little matter of 35,000,000 francs, and bursted the treasury. The query, "Who was she?" in speaking of the French revolution, can now be answered. PESTALOZZI, of Switzerland. KOSCIUSKO, of Poland. William IV. is stadtholder of the United Provinces. Leopold II., of Germ., born. Rochefoucauld. Philip Egalite, duke of Orleans. PULASKI. John Paul Jones, U. S. N. Peace of Aix la Chapelle. Charles XIII., of Sweden, born. John Lowell, L. L. D. Johann E. BODE, founder of "Bode's law." Elias Hicks. JEREMY BENTHAM. Baltassare Odescalchi, duke of Ceri. DAVID, the French painter. Bishop White, of Phila. ABBE SIEYES. Bertholett, French chemist. Charles VII., of Denmark, born. CHARLES JAMES FOX, of Eng. Edward Jenner, M. D. GOETHE. LA PLACE, the author. Peter Gansevoort, of N. Y. Count de MIRABEAU. John STEVENS, Am. inventor. Tippto Sahib, born. Frederick Aug. I., of Saxony, born. MARIA LETITIA BONAPARTE, mother of Napoleon I., born. Stephen Girard, of Phila. Caroline Lucretia Herschel. HENRI GREGORIE, Bp. of Blois. Baron Erskine, of Eng. Baron Ellenborough. Admiral Collingwood. Sir ROBERT PEEL. Isaac Shelby, of Ky. Viscount de Rochambeau. Collet D'Herbois. Nicholas Biddle, U. S. N. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. William V. becomes stadtholder in Holland. JAMES MADISON, born. Samuel PHILLIPS, Jr., of Andover, Mass. Stephen Decatur, U. S. N. Henry Dearborn, of N. H., and others.

The above long-winded list might be duplicated without danger of exhaustion. It is not pretended that these names are *all* pertinent to F, but they may be of popular interest. It is somewhat of a curiosity to observe the catenation of individuals between two given dates. The father and mother of Napoleon I. are here, with a number of reformers, inventors, &c., of various grades.

- G 1752 NATHAN DANE, of Mass. Marie Jacquard, of France. Gouverneur Morris, a signer, and financier. Nathaniel Rochester, of N. Y. James Bowdoin. (2) of Mass. Blumenbach. Count Cabarrus, of Spain. Gen. Hull. Count Rumford. Charles, earl Stanhope. John Ryland. Dugald Stewart. Andrew Bell, D. D., of Scot. Jean Jacques Regis CAMBECERES. Louis Alex. BERTHIER. Henri D. Guyot, of Belgium. Franz Karl Ackard, of Prussia. Kamehameha, the great. Louis XVI. born. Prince Talleyrand. Marshal Kleber. Charles Francois de Malet. Joseph Cambon. Brisson, (*D'Warville*). Andrew Fuller, D. D. Sir John Sinclair. Samuel Nott, D. D. John Elliot, D. D., of Boston. Andrew Ellicott, the engineer. Great earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal; 40,000 lives lost, followed by a milder shock in New England soon after. MARIE ANTOINETTE, born. Louis XVIII., born. Oliver Evans, the inventor. Rufus King, of N. Y. Chief Justice Marshall. Wade Hampton, (1) of S. C. Louis Casabianca. Earl Catcart. BARRAS. Barere de Vieuzac. HAHNEMANN. Fourcroy, the chemist. Baron Von Bulow. Frederick (1756) inaugurates the seven years' war. AARON BURR. Gilbert C. Stuart, and John Trumbull, Am. painters. Marquis BEAUHARNOIS. Battle of Plassey. British rule established in India. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, born in the West Indies. Marquis de LA FAYETTE. Baron STEIN. Count de Volney. JAMES MUNROE. Noah Webster, L. L. D. Jesse Lee, the N. E. Methodist. Admiral Nelson, George Vancouver. George Granville, duke of Sutherland. Count Hulin. Baron Sacy. ROBESPIERRE. Horace Vernet. Marshal Massena. Gall, the phrenologist. Charles III., of Spain. Marchioness de Fonseca. Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia, born. Whittemore, of Mass., the inventor. Nathan Read, inventor of the machine for cutting and heading nails. WILLIAM PITT. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE. Sir Isaac Coffin. ROBERT BURNS. Georges Jacques DANTON. Friedrich Aug. WOLF. Friedrich Von SCHILLER. Janffret, Bishop of Metz. Friedrich Guts-Muths.

G 1752

George III. becomes king of Gt. Britain. William Longstreet, inventor of the cotton gin, &c. Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia. Jonathan Dayton, of N. J. William Duane, of Phila. Joseph Gales, of N. C. Adam Clarke, L.L. D. Count St. Simon. Vicomte BEAUHARNOIS. THOMAS CLARKSON. Constantine Ypsilanti, of Greece. Demetrius Galenus, ditto. ALBERT GALLATIN. Samuel Dexter, of Mass. Jedediah Morse, Am. geographer, father of F. S. B. Morse of telegraph fame. Com. Perry, U. S. N. Com. Preble, U. S. N. Caspar Wistar, M. D. WILLIAM CAREY, the missionary. Catharine II. is empress of Russia. George IV., of Eng., born. Feth Ali, shah of Persia, born. Daniel Chipman, L.L. D., of Vt. Pliny Earle, the inventor of the machine for carding cotton. WILLIAM COBBETT. Thervigne de Mericourt. Lazarus ben-David. Johann Gottlieb FICHTE. Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland. M. D. Prince Poniatowski is made king of Poland. End of the seven years' war. Prussia secures Silesia. The survey of Mason & Dixon's line is begun. JOSEPHINE (Beauharnois) BONAPARTE, born. John Jacob Astor, born. Thomas Campbell, of West Va., father of Alex. Campbell, D. D. Jean Victor MOREAU, Joseph FOUCHE. Johann Paul Friedrich RICHTER. James Racsanyi, of Hungary, &c., &c.

\* \* The student will observe that the rule which applies so fully to the *long* intervals, is of equal force in the short ones. For example, G, marking a period, has its initiative in G, the *single* year; it then passes to Sub-Section G, of 12 years, and Section G, 144 years. In all of these relations G maintains its character, both national and symbolic. In the foregoing Sub-Section, we have an illustration of its *germinal* symbolism. There are *founders* of temperance, anti-slavery and missionary societies: founders in industrial enterprises of great extent, and the founder of the present Italian dynasty. Greece and Germany are shown to be active, the one in bringing forth the men who are to figure in the struggle for independence, The other, in a revival of literature, in preparing for popular education, and particularly for the stimulation of the national enthusiasm, which is the surest indication of vitality. Goethe, Schiller and Richter were men with a mission. This is accounted the golden age of German literature.

#### SUB-SECTION A. OCTAVE OF A, 1680.

\* \* We begin, at this date, an alternative Cycle of 1764 years. There are several of these included in the present system. In the case before us, it is compounded of short cycles of 49 and 84 years, the initial point being *seven*. Twelve times 49 is 588. seven times 84 is 588. Three times 588 is 1764. Both of these figures are astronomical. It is now proposed to develop this short cycle of 49 years in de-

tail, which will doubtless prove highly acceptable to the student of history. Following the present date, the first one terminates in the year 1813, the second in 1862. He can go back as far as he sees fit. This cycle of 49 years is peculiar in one respect, as a civil and religious institution. It is a law of *limitation*, which has been well interpreted by Moses, but which rests upon a higher authority than his. At this date B. C., and long before, it was in force among the Egyptians, and, very likely, the Chaldeans. At the end of 49 years there was a release from the accumulated burdens of society. The bondsman regained his liberty, the original tenure of land was restored, all commercial obligations were cancelled, and there was a year of jubilee. We shall see hereafter how emphatically Nature affirms this law, and what penalties accrue from its neglect.

A	1764	JAMES MADISON. Edward Livingston. Bernadotte. Count Dessaix. Earl Grey. James Smithson. Eli Whitney. Pope Gregory XVI. D'Hilliers. Francois X. Martin, jurist of Louisiana. Baroness Krudener, of Russia.
B	1765	Robert Fulton. Harrison Gray Otis. Samuel Appleton. William H. Wollaston, of Eng. De Villiers, of France.
C	1766	Perkins, the inventor. Henry Bell, of Scot. Dalton, the chemist. Marshal Grouchy.
D	1767	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. James Bayard. Andrew Jackson. Pond, the astronomer. Edward Augustus, duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Andreas Hofer, of Tyrol. Von Schlegel. Count Bentzel.
E	1768	Joseph Bonaparte. Francis II., of Germ., (I. of Austria), born. James Wadsworth, of N. Y. Johann Daniel Falk, of Germany.
F	1769	NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, duke of Wellington. Jean L. Tallien. Bourienne. Marshal Soult. Marshal Ney. Marshal Lannes. Baron Von Humboldt. Baron Cuvier. Kara George, ( <i>Black George</i> ), of Servia. Mahomet Ali, of Egypt. Viscount Castlereagh. Baron Abinger. Gen. Joubert. De Witt Clinton. Brunel, the engineer. John Landseer-Smith, the geologist. James Watt, the inventor. ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, of Bonn. There is a great time over the election of a Pope this year, the crowned heads generally stipulating for a man who will suppress the Jesuits! At the end of a three months sitting Clement XIV. is elected.
G	1770	Lord North becomes British premier. This is the year of the Boston massacre (so called). Frederick William III., of Prussia, born. George Rapp, of the Rappites. William Clarke, (firm of Lewis & Clarke). Tristram Burgess, of R. I. Edmund M. Blunt, the hydrograph. Gallitzin, the Russian miss. and found-

- G 1770 er of a settlement in Penn. Foster, the essayist. WORDSWORTH, the poet. GEORGE CANNING. WILLIAM HUSKISSON. Prince Czartoryski. HEGEL, the phil. BEETHOVEN, the composer. Baron Von Stein, founder of the Univ. of Bonn. Jean D. Carro, M. D., of Germany.
- A 1771 Archduke Charles, of Austria. Prince Schwartzburg (1) of Austria. Frederick William, duke of Brunswick. Sir Walter Scott. Sydney Smith. Mungo Park. Robert Owen. Hosea Ballou. Montgomery, poet. Senefelder.
- B 1772 The first partition of Poland is made by Russia and Germany this year. William I., of Holland, born. Josiah Quincy, of Mass. William Wirt. William H. Crawford. Ebenezer Porter, of Andover. Archibald Alexander, D. D., of N. J. SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Lord Lyndhurst. Hugh Bourne, of the Methodists. Thomas Dick, L. L. D. Ricardo. CHARLES FOURIER. Marshal Duroc. The tea is thrown overboard this year. Victor II. becomes king of Sardinia.
- C 1773 Louis Philippe, born. Prince Metternich. Count Bertrand. William Henry Harrison. Nathaniel Bowditch, L. L. D. Eliphalet Nott. James Mill, of Eng. John M'Culloch. Benj. Delessert. Frederick Cuvier. Thomson, the chemist.
- D 1774 Louis XVI., is king of France. Pius VI., is Pope. Abul Ahmed, is sultan of Turkey. Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge. Elizabeth Ann Seton, of N. Y. Robert Southey. William Bainbridge, U. S. N. Baron ASHBURTON. Lord Bentinck.
- E 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill. Ticonderago, is captured. F. C. Lowell. Lucien Bonaparte, born. Prince Borghese. Princess Chimay, of Spain—the "who was she?" of France in 1794. Lyman Beecher, D. D. James Barbour, of Va. Daniel O'Connell. Charles Lamb. Charles Kemble. Sebastian Foy. Malte Brun. Schelling, of Germany.
- SUB-SECTION B. OCTAVE OF B, 1692.
- F 1776 Declaration of Am. Independence. Admiral Broke. Sir Samuel Brown, the engineer. William Blackwood. Marlo Bozzaris, the Greek patriot. Spurzheim, the phrenologist. Niebuhr. Schlosser. Viaro Capo D'Istria, of Greece.
- G 1777 Battle of Saratoga. Alexander I., of Russia, born. Francis I., of the Two Sicilies, born. HENRY CLAY. Roger B. TANEY. Edmund P. Gaines. Hezekiah

- G 1777 Niles. Sir John Ross. Joseph Hume. Henry Hallam. Thomas Campbell, the poet. Lorenzo Dow. James Jackson, M. D. of Boston. D'Blainville. Adelaide Ricamier. Carlo Odescalchi, founder of industrial schools for girls.
- A 1778 Treaty of alliance with France. Great rejoicing in the Am. Colonies. Battle of Monmouth. LOUIS BONAPARTE, born, father of Napoleon III. Gustavus VI., of Sweden, born. Thomas Ritchie, of Va. John T. Shubrick, U. S. N. Charles Stewart, U. S. N. Sir Humphrey Davy. Rembrant Peale. Andrew Ure, M. D. Gay Lussac. CHAMPOLLION. BELZONI. BIERNACKI, of Poland. John Murray, the Eng. publisher.
- B 1779 An enormous sun-spot at this date. Nathan Appleton, of Boston. Joseph Story, the jurist. Washington Allston. Benj. Silliman. George Poindexter, of Va. J. R. Poinsett, of S. C. James K. Paulding, of N. Y. Stephen Decatur, U. S. N. Lord Brougham. Chief-Justice Denman. Viscount Melbourne. Lord Campbell. Lord Cockburn. William Cloves, the printer. Thomas Moore, the poet. Berzelius, the chemist.
- C 1780 William Ellery Channing, D. D. Elijah Hedding, D. D. Moses Stuart, of Andover. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Mass. John J. Audubon. Horace Binney, of Phila. Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass. Patrick Tracy Jackson, of Mass. Edmund Dwight, of Chicopee, Mass. Charles E. Dudley, of Albany. LOTT CARY, of Liberia. Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. Cleveland, the mineralogist. DAVID PORTER, U. S. N. Thos. Chalmers, D. D. Elizabeth Fry. George Croly, I. L. D. Robert Newton, of the Brit. and For. Bible Society. Sir Charles Bagot. Sir Richard Church. Robert Emmett. Maria Pauline Bonaparte. Jacques Chas. Brunel. Beranger. Duke Decazes. G. H. Von Schubert. Count Nesselrode. Duke de San Miguel, of Spain.
- \* \* It would almost seem as though C meant *cotton*, from the manner in which the manufacturers fall into line on this letter. We reserve the point. The first American Bank is started.
- D 1781 LEMUEL SHAW, I. L. D., of Mass. The planet *Uranus* turned up this year. David Dudley Field, D. D. Robert Hare, of Penna. Jeremiah Evarts, of Vt. Anson G. Phelps, of Conn. Henry St. George Tucker. John M. Berrien, of Ga. Joshua Soule, the Methodist bishop. William Miller, the *Millerite*. Sir Thomas S. Raffles. George Stephenson, the engineer.



- D** 1781 John Abercrombie, M. D. Ebenezer Elliot, the corn-law rhymist. Eugene de Beauharnois. Blangini, of Italy. Ludwig Achim VON ARNIM, of Germany.
- E** 1782 DANIEL WEBSTER. Martin Van Buren. John C. Calhoun. Lewis Cass. Thomas H. Benton. Charles J. Ingersoll. Archbishop Hughes. Judge Duer. Nicholas Longworth. Lewis Warrington, U. S. N. Stephen Cassin, U. S. N. Charles Lowell, D. D., of Boston. Sir John F. Burgoyne. Earl Spencer. Stephen Lushington. Sir Charles J. Napier. John Henderson, of Scot. Lammenais. Auber, the composer. John, archduke of Austria, born. Bernoulli. FRIEDRICH FROEBEL. A long list of well-known literary men is omitted. The clergy are too numerous to mention.
- F** 1783 James Biddle, U. S. N. Gen. Dearborn, of Mass. Simon Greenleaf, the jurist. Luther Rice, the missionary. Samuel J. Mills, of Conn. WASHINGTON IRVING. Edward Payson. Thomas P. Thompson, of Eng. Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, of India. Marquis de Montholon. Marquis de Chambray. Gen. Gourmand, Eugénie Hortense Beauharnois. MAGENDIE. Alexander Ypsilanti, (2), of the Russian service. SIMON BOLIVAR. The seven years war in America ends this year.
- G** 1784 ZACHARY TAYLOR. Sidney E. Morse, of the N. Y. *Observer*. Peter Cartwright, a noted Methodist. Nathan Hale, of Boston. Clement C. Biddle, of Penn. William Allen, D. D., of Me. Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D. ROBERT WALSH. Samuel Newell, the missionary. Viscount Palmerston. Leigh Hunt. Andrew Crosse, the electrician. John Walter, (2) of the *London Times*. Adam Black, of Scot. William Yarrell, the naturalist. Baron Dupin, of Fr. Admiral Bauden. Ferdinand VII., of Spain, born. Paganini. Bessel, of Germ., and Hapsteen, of Norway, astronomers. Amici, Italian optician.
- A** 1785 HENRY WHEATON. John M'Lean, of the U. S. Supreme Court. William W. Seaton, of Washington, D. C. Daniel Appleton, the N. Y. publisher. Gardiner Spring, D. D. Spencer H. Cone, D. D. Henry Colman, the agricultural Com. Barnabas Bates, the cheap postage man. Oliver H. Perry, U. S. N. Valentine Mott, M. D. Viscount Hardinge. Hooker, the botanist. Sedgewick, the geologist. JOHN WILSON (*Christopher North*). Jean Francois Allard. Faustus Soulouque. Mahmoud II. AUGUST BOCKH.

- A 1785 Alexel Turgeneff. Paul Antony, prince D'Esterhazy-Frakno. Julius Jakob Von Haynou. Geo. Rodmer, inventor of the bomb-shell.
- B 1786 WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A. William L. Marcy. NICHOLAS BIDDLE. Joseph Gales (*Gales & Seaton*), John Downes, U. S. N. David Crockett. Thomas S. Grimke, of S. C. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, D. D. Ezra S. Ely, of Phila. Joseph Frye, of Va. William R. King, of Ala. Sir George Pollock. Sir Charles Napier. Sir Thomas P. Buxton. John C. Hobhouse. George Granville, second duke of Sutherland. Baron Weber, the composer. Friederick William II., of Prussia.
- C 1787 Constitution of the U. S. is framed this year. True to C. Sierra Leone is colonized by the English. John J. Crittenden, of "Compromise" celebrity. Theodore Frelinghuysen, another compromise, on the Clay ticket. Thomas H. Gallaudet, of Conn. Emma Willard, of Troy. Richard H. Dana, Sen. Sir de Lacy Evans. Edmund Kean. ISAAC TAYLOR. John S. M. Fonblanque. Richard Whately, of Dublin. Francois P. G. GUIZOT. John BOUVIER, of Phila. Georg Simon Ohm, the electrician. Fraunhofer, the optician.

## SUB-SECTION C. OCTAVE OF C, 1704.

- D 1788 ADONIRAM JUDSON, of the Am. Bapt. Miss. Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D., of Conn. Thomas Blanchard, of Mass. the inventor. Daniel Dod, of N. Y., pioneer in building marine engines. Robert L. Stevens, of N. Y. John C. Spencer, of N. Y. JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, of Eng. Sir W. HAMILTON, of Scot. Lord Raglan. Sir Robert Peel (2). LORD BYRON. George Combe. Sir Stratford Canning. The British organize a colony in New South Wales. BECQUEREL, of Fr. FRESNEL. Etienne Cabet. Don Carlos. Baron Reichenbach.
- E 1789 George Washington, first Pres. U. S. Era of the French Revolution. WILLIAM JAY. Levi Woodbury. Thos. Ewing. Amos Kendall. James Fennimore Cooper. Calvin Colton. J. W. Francis, M. D. William Cranch, A. M. Reuben H. Walworth. Jared Sparks. Catharine M. Sedgwick. Bishop Meade. BENJAMIN LUNDY. Josiah Hanson, (*Uncle Tom*). Hannah F. Gould. Louis J. Papineau, of Canada. Charles W. Dilke, of the *Athenæum*. Margaret, countess of Blessington. John R. McCullough. John P. Collier. Eaton Hodgkinson. Sir William Fairbairn. Francis R. Chesney, pioneer of the overland route to India.

- E** 1789 Robert W. Fox, F. R. S., inventor of the dipping needle. Sir Henry Pottinger. Louis Jacques M. DAGUERRE. Silvia Pellico. NEANDER. Prince GORTCHAKOFF. Prince MENSHIKOFF. Ibrahim Pasha. A number of painters, sculptors, &c., omitted. The first Congress of the United States assembles this year.
- F** 1790 JOHN TYLER, of Va. Juan Alvarez, of Mexico. Nicolas Bravo, ditto. Edward P. Chauncey. A. Goodrich. Fitz-Greene Halleck. David B. Douglass, of West Point. Sir John T. Coleridge. John Elliotson, M. D. John Alston, of Scot. Barry Cornwall. Sir W. E. Parry. Father Mathew. LAMARTINE. BERRYER. Fieschi. Leopold II., emperor of Germany. Leopold I., of Belgium, born. Gen. Dembinski. Constantine Canaris. Buturlin, of Russia. Paez, of Venezuela. Isturiz, of Spain. Lopez, of Paraguay, &c.
- G** 1791 JAMES BUCHANAN. Robert Young Hayne, of S. C. PETER COOPER, of N. Y., a founder. Francis P. Blair another. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, another. Denison Olmstead. LOWELL MASON. Lydia H. Sigourney. George Ticknor. Daniel Treadwell. David Hale, of N. Y. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. William S. Taylor, Am. Educator. Thomas Earle, of Phila. Gould Brown, the grammarian. MICHAEL FARADAY. George Rennie. P. F. Tytler. Robert Napier. Chevalier Bunsen. MARIA LOUISA, of Austria. ENCKE, the astronomer. Odilon Barrot. Jean Francois CHAMPOLLION LE JEUNE, founder of the science of hieroglyphics.
- A** 1792 The first Protestant missionary society is organized at this date by William Carey, of the Baptists. Gustavus IV. is king of Sweden. William II., of the Netherlands, born. Pius IX., born. LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL. Francis II., is Germ. emp. George M. Dallas. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. JAMES G. BIRNEY. Francis Granger. David Conner, U. S. N. SAMUEL NELSON, of the U. S. Sup. Court. J. M. Wainwright, D. C. L. John Howard Payne. Nathaniel L. Frothingham. Sarah M. Grimke. Chas. G. Finney. Theodore Clapp. Thomas Ewbanks. Sir Colin Campbell, lord Clyde. Sir John Bowring. George Cruikshank. Percy B. Shelley. Capt. Maryatt. Murcheson, the geologist. Lieut. Gen. Bentinck. Thomas M. J. GOUSSER. GENOUDE, the Fr. journallst. Dufrenoy, the geologist. Edourd Richer. ROSSINI, the composer. Hauptman

- A 1792 ditto. Bishof, the chemist. Espartero, of Spain. VICTOR COUSIN. AUGUST HAHN.
- B 1793 Reign of Terror in France. This date is the short octave of 1744, the year MARAT was born. By going back another 49 years, we come near to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, (1685); by a third stage to the accession of Louis XIV., 1643; and by a fourth, to a point at which the Romish church reached the lowest depth of degradation under Pope Julius III., who actually gave a cardinal's hat to the keeper of his monies, alleging that he was as fit to be cardinal as he (Julius) was to be pope! The massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) was a natural sequence, since the court of France was but a reflection of the court of Rome at that time. The reign of terror was merely one of the common revenges of history. Battle of Toulon. THADDEUS STEVENS. EDWARD BATES, of Mo. William C. Rives, of Va. John Slidell. Henry C. Carey. Samuel Houston. Lucretia Mott. John Neal. Almira H. L. Phelps. Samuel H. Cox, D. D. Father Taylor, of Boston. John Scudder, D. D. Nathan Lord. William Aug. F. DELANE, of the London *Times*. Dionysius Lardner. Gen. Changarnier. Samson, the actor. Baron Baumgarten, of Austria.
- C 1794 CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. William C. Bryant. Thomas Corwin. Joshua Leavitt, of N. Y. William Forster, of Tenn. Sylvester Graham, M. D. Jehudi Ashman, of the colonization society. Gen. Worth. Gen. Stephen W. Kearney. Sir John Rennie, the bridge builder. John G. Lockhart. William Whewell. Mrs. Hemans. George Grote. William Ellis, D. D., the missionary. Prince HOHENLOHE, of Germ. Marshal Pellissier. La Place the navigator. Ancelot. D'Aubigne, the historian.
- D 1795 JAMES GORDON BENNETT. James K. Polk. GEORGE PEABODY, the banker. Silas Wright. Joshua R. Giddings. James HARPER, the publisher. Edwin A. Stevens, the steamboat man. Samuel Williston, of Mass. Matthew C. Perry. U. S. N. Charles Follen, L. L. D. A large number of D. D.'s omitted. Sir Henry Havelock. THOMAS CARLYLE. THOMAS ARNOLD, of Rugby. Sir ROWLAND HILL. William Howitt. Robert Vaughan, D. D. First national thanksgiving in the U. S. Joseph Wolff, the converted Jew. Abbe Chatel. Athanase L. C. Coquerel. Frederick William IV., of Germ., born. Joseph BEM. Marshal D'Hilliers. Poland is partitioned for the last time.

\*\*\* The partition of Poland. This damnable affair seems to have been projected and prosecuted with the deliberation of professional burglars, wholly unmindful of the day of reckoning which will surely come. The thing is the more atrocious from the fact that Germany, at least, is indebted to Poland for putting a stop to the inroads of the Turks.

- E 1796 REVERDY JOHNSON, of Md. Elliot Cresson, of Pa. John M. Clayton, of Del. Elizabeth Gallitzen, of N. Y. ROBERT F. STOCKTON, U. S. N. Francis Wayland, D. D. GEORGE BUSH, D. D. HENRY B. BASCOM, D. D. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D. John G. Palfrey, D. D. James Lick, of Cal. HORACE MANN. WILLIAM B. PRESCOTT. Thomas C. Halyburton, of Canada. Hosea Ballou, D. D. Nicholas I., of Russia, born. Count de Palikao, of France. Feargus E. O'Connor. Francis T. Baring. Junius Brutus Booth, the actor. Keats, the poet. QUETELET, of Belgium. Enfantin, of Paris. ISAAC ADOLPHE CRIMEAUX. Nikolai A. Polenoi, of Russia.
- F 1797 JOHN ADAMS, is Pres. of the U. S. John Bell, of Tenn. GERRIT SMITH, of N. Y. EZRA CORNELL. James N. Mason, of Va. JOHN HARPER, the publisher. Nathaniel Greene, of Boston. Francis P. Kendrick, D. D. of Md. THURLOW WEED. Hiram Paulding, of U. S. N. Joseph Henry, L. L. D. George B. Emerson, of Mass. Frederick William III., is king of Prussia. Philip, Count Brunnnow, of Russia. Sir Charles Lyell. Sir Anthony Pannizzi. Sir John Wilkinson. Gen. Anson. Marquis of Normandy. ANDREW COMBE. LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, and many others of note.
- G 1798 Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Vt. Anson Jones, of Texas. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. Lawrens P. Hickok, L. L. D. Robley Dunglison, M. D. Sam'l G. Drake, of N. H. JOHN A. DJX, of N. Y. JONAS CHICKERING, of Boston. Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D. John Summerfield, N. Y. William Wheelwright, the railroad man. William A. Alcott, M. D. Robert Baird D. D. Waddy Thompson, of S. C. Bishop M'ILVAINE. Asa Whitney, the R. Rd. man. Antonio Lopez de SANTA ANNA. Pedro J., of Brazil. Charles Albert, of Sardinia. COUNT SCLOPIS de Salerno. Rebellion in Ireland. THOMAS HOOD, the poet. AUGUSTE COMTE. PIERRE LEROUX. Marbeau, the founder of infant asylums. THEO. FLEIDNER, of Epstein, Prussia.
- A 1799 Beginning of the *coup d'etat* of Napoleon I., who makes himself first consul. SIMON CAMERON. RUFUS CHOATE. Amasa Walker. Amos Bronson Alcott.

- A** 1799 Joseph Sexton, of the U. S. Mint. JOHN LOWELL. Pius VII. is pope. John H. Lothrop. Jacob Knapp, the evangelist. Vincent Priessnitz. Tholuck, the theologian. IGNAZ DOLLINGER, D. D. Heine, the poet. Earl of Derby.

SUB-SECTION D. OCTAVE OF D, 1716. *Russian.*

- B** 1800 MILLARD FILLMORE. GEORGE BANCROFT. BENJAMIN F. WADE. SALMON P. CHASE. CALEB CUSHING. Henry S. Foote, of Miss. JOHN BROWN, the Virginia raider. Charles Goodyear. Constantine Hering, M. D. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D. John P. Durbin, D. D. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. James Vinton, D. D. George B. Ide, D. D. Alonzo Potter, D. D. THOMAS B. MACAULAY. William Parsons, earl of Rosse. WILLIAM CHAMBERS. Gray, the naturalist. Dumas, Fr. chemist. Frederika Bremer. Gen. Von Moltke. Prince Schwartzenberg, (2), of Austria. Innocent, of Odessa. Battle of Marengo.

- C** 1801 Peace of Luneville, which is followed by treaties with Spain, Naples, the Pope, with Bavaria, Portugal, Russia, Turkey, Algiers, and with England in 1802. Alexander I. is czar of Russia. THOMAS JEFFERSON is Pres. of the U. S. Robert Dale Owen. Samuel G. Howe, M. D. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. DAVID G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N. Pierre Soule. Robert J. Walker, a Gov. of Kansas. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, L.L. D. George P. Marsh. Thomas F. Marshall, of Ky. George D. Boardman, D. D., the missionary. John S. Emerson, the miss. Benjamin F. BACHE. Ezra G. Gannett, D. D. JOSEPH W. HARPER, the publisher. Rowland G. HAZARD, of R. I. Denison J. Rust, M. D. Brigham Young. Samuel Seabury, D. D. Eli Smith, the miss. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio. Alexander W. Kinglake, of Eng. George P. R. James. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN. Anthony A. Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury. St. Marc Girardin, and E. L. G. Cavnignac, Fr. journalists. G. H. G. Jahr, M. D. Regnault Armand Trousseau, M. D. Giobert, of Italy. Baron Jellachich, of Austria. Michelet. Muller, the physiologist. Volkmann, ditto. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

- D** 1802 The treaty of Amiens is patched up in March of this year. In the following November, Napoleon makes himself consul for life. MOSES H. GRINNELL. ALEXANDER T. STEWART. Edward Kent, of Me. John M. Botts. James Watson Webb. Geo. P. Morris, of Phila.

- D** 1802 Geo. D. Prentice, of Ky. BARNAS SEARS, D. D. Lydia Maria Child. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. Leonard Bacon, D. D. William H. Furness, D. D. Jeremiah B. Jeter, D. D. Edw. N. Kirk, D. D. Horace Bushnell, D. D. Horatio Potter, D. D. William Chapin, of the blind asylum, Phila. Mark Hopkins, D. D. Artemus B. Muzzey, and many others. Sir Charles Wheatstone, of Eng. Harriet Martineau. Hugh Miller. Robert Chambers. Elizabeth Landon. Cardinal Wiseman. VICTOR HUGO. Louis Kosuth. Gen. Cavaignac. Joseph Louis Duc. Lacordaire. Marquis ORENSE, of Sp. Bellini, the composer. Jules Pierre BAROUCHE. Georg Ernst STAHL. Johann P. LANGE. Karl F. A. Gutzlaff. Reshid Pasha. Mariano Arista, of Mex. Vladimir Ivanovitch Dahl, of Russia, &c., &c.
- E** 1803 The treaty of Amiens is broken by Gt. Britain, and war is declared against France. John Bull seizes British Guiana. RALPH WALDO EMERSON. ORESTES A. BROWNSON. John A. Sutter, of Cal. Theodore D. Weld, of Conn. James B. Rogers, of Phila. Gen. Albert S. Johnston. John Ericson, naval engineer. Samuel F. Dupont, U. S. N. Sarah B. Judson, of N. H. Theo. Bailey, U. S. N. Robert Stephenson, of Eng. Sir Joseph Whitworth. William S. O'Brien, of Ireland. Cardinal Cullen. Douglas Jerrold. Sir James Outram. Etienne Arago, of France. Alex. D. Dumas, the novelist. Leon Faucher. Dupanloup. D'Aurille de Palladines. Cabral, of Portugal. Carlo Poerio, of Italy. Baron LIEBIG. Ferencz DEAK, of Hungary. Sidi Mohammed, of Morrocco. Demetrius Kalergis, of Greece.
- \* \* \* Ralph Waldo Emerson. Dominant B, Sec. F. Sub-Sec D. Personal E. Octave of Immanuel Kant. A philosopher of Biblical antecedents, radical proclivities, and ethical tendencies. Values the law more than the gospel, and nature more than the Creator. Not a prophet. Does this rule apply to all under the same key? No. There is a secret here worth knowing, but which is not yet fully revealed. E marks the philosopher, it is true, but the dominants may make him a far-sighted military man, an engineer, a politician, or a philosophical chemist. A man is adapted to his surroundings, but is often found in a false position.
- F** 1804 WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of N. H. Charles C. Atherton, of N. H. Nathaniel HAWTHORNE. Charles Gordon Greene, of Boston. Charles O'Connor, of N. Y. Elizur Wright. Thomas U. Walter, the architect. Richard Fuller, D. D. of

- F** 1804 Md. William R. Williams, D. D., N. Y. Peter Parker, M. D., the miss. Alvin Adams, the express man. Gen. Almonte, of Mex. Osceola. John KITTO, of Eng. Sir TITUS SALT. Richard Cobden. Henry Lytton, earl Bulwer. George Sand, of Fr. Eugene Sue. Charles Augustin Saint Beuve. Johann Strauss, the musician. Napoleon assumes the purple this year, of course.
- G** 1805 WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY. Major Robert Anderson. Louis M. Goldsborough, U. S. N. Robert Rantoul, Jr. John B. Floyd. David Dudley Field. Hiram Powers, the sculp. Horatio Greenough ditto, John S. C. Abbott, William B. Rogers, of Phila. Sears C. Walker, of O. Samuel D. Gross, M. D. BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI, viscount Beaconsfield. Edward George E. Lytton, baron Bulwer-Lytton. ELIZABETH B. BROWNING. Thomas Brassey, the railroad contractor. Sir W. R. Hamilton. Earl Stanhope. George Mueller, of Bristol, Eng. Niecepe de St. Victor. Claude Etienne Minie. D'TOCQUEVILLE, E. Drouyn de Lhuys. Louis A. Blanqui. MAZZINI. Adam Gurowski. Pavel Pavlovitch Gagarin, of Russia. Kaulbach and Hubner, Germ. painters. Christoph REUBEN. Gervinus. Ida, countess of Hahn-Hahn. Philaret, of Russia. Battle of Austerlitz. Napoleon makes himself king of Italy. The first steamboat is seen on the Hudson river this year.
- A** 1806 The confederation of the Rhine is formed. The English take Cape Colony from the Dutch. Joseph Bonaparte is made king of Naples. Louis Bonaparte king of Holland. Francis I. of Austria. Alexander, prince of Servia. WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN, of Me. JOHN P. HALE, of N. H. Henry A. Wise, of Va. Andrew H. FOOTE, U. S. N. FLETCHER HARPER, of N. Y. Benito Pablo JUAREZ, of Mexico. M. F. Maury. John A. Robeling. Stephen Alexander, L. L. D. Luther V. Bell, M. D. Leonidas Polk, of La. Edwin Forrest. Peter R. Kenrick, D. D., of St. Louis. Enoch C. Wines, L. L. D. JAMES S. MILL, of England. Charles Wordsworth, D. C. L. Isambard K. Brunel, naval engineer. Alexander Duff, D. D., the miss. FERDINAND (Viscount) DE LESSEPS. Victoria F. BARROT. Michel Chevalier. Lamoriciere. Cardinal Antonelli. Condolet, the Swiss botanist. Abd-el-Kader. A number of German writers and savants, some of them Jews.



- B** 1807 Battle of Eylau, a check upon Napoleon by Russia. Treaty of Tilsit. Messrs. Morrison and Milne establish an Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, and translate the Bible into Chinese. Henry W. LONGFELLOW, the poet. JOHN G. WHITTIER. Gamaliel Bailey, M. D. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. William L. Dayton, of N. J. Joseph Holt, of Ky. James H. Hammond, of S. C. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. Oliver Ames, of Mass. Prof. Louis J. R. AGASSIZ. E. A. Sophocles, A. M., L. L. D. Geo. W. Kendall, of La. Edmund S. Jones, D. D. George Putnam, D. D. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D. William Adams, D. D. William H. Wyckoff, L. L. D. Gorham D. Abbott, L. L. D. Montgomery, the poet. Lady Caroline Norton. Miss Mary Carpenter. Archbp TRENCH. R. S. Candlish, D. D. GIUSEPPO GARIBALDI. Robert Blum. Birchhoff.
- C** 1808 The slave trade is abolished by Gr. Britain and the United States. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Miss. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn. HAMILTON FISH, of N. Y. Edmund Quincy. HORATIO B. HACKETT, D. D., L. L. D. Richard Hildreth. Benj. F. Barrett, D. D. William H. Allen, L. L. D. Cardinal MANNING. John S. Russell, naval engineer. Sir William Ferguson. MAHMOUD II. is sultan of Turkey. Marshal MACMAHON, of Fr. Duke de Persigny. LEDRU ROLLIN. VICTOR CONSIDERANT. Count Apponyi, of Hungary. Johann K. Bluntchli, of Germ. Johann Wichern. David F. STRAUSS, the sceptic. Frederick VI. is king of Denmark.
- D** 1809 JAMES MADISON, is Pres. of the U. S. Battle of Wagram. The Papal States are annexed to the French empire, for which act Napoleon is excommunicated, for which act the Pope is sent to prison, where he remains until 1814. A new constitution for Sweden this year. Toleration for all. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. HANNIBAL HAMLIN. BENJ. R. CURTIS, of the U. S. Sup. Court. Robert Schenck, of Ohio. Oliver W. Holmes. Robert C. Winthrop. Admiral Dahlgren. Raphael Semmes. Robert M. T. Hunter, of Va. Robert Turnbull, D. D. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D. Edgar A. Poe. T. S. Arthur. Theo. Irving, D. D. JOSEPH A. ALEXANDER, D. D. Geo. R. Gliddon. O. S. Fowler. Pliny Earle, of Mass. WILLIAM G. GLADSTONE, of Eng. RICHARD M. MILNES, lord Houghton. ALFRED TENNYSON. CHARLES R. DARWIN. NAPOLEON III. born. Mar-

D 1809 shal Canrobert. Louis C. Delescluze. Jules C. G. FABRE. Pierre J. PROUDHON. ARMAND BARBES. Bruno Bauer. Count Von Beust. Hermann G. Grassman. Alessandro GAVAZZI. LOUIS HARMS, of Hermansburg.

E 1810 Napoleon having divorced Josephine, marries Maria Louisa, of Austria. Massena is defeated by Wellington in Spain. Bernadotte is made king of Sweden; Louis Bonaparte, of Holland. But the latter is compelled to resign, and Holland is annexed to France. Gt. Britain seizes upon Mauritius in Africa. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. Margaret Fuller Ossoli. William H. Channing. Richard H. Dana, Jr. Ormsby M. Mitchell, the astronomer. Horatio Seymour, of N. Y. Jeremiah S. Black, of Penn. Jas. Brooks, of N. Y. Robert Toombs, of Ga. Cassius M. Clay, of Ky. Robert T. Conrad, of Penn. Lewis Gaylord Clark. Charles Elliott, the engineer. Asa Gray, the botanist. Phineas T. Barnum. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson. Sir W. G. Armstrong. Gilbert A. a'Beckett. Henry Alford. MARTIN F. TUPPER. Gen. Napier, (of Magdala). Caroline (Jones) Chisholm. Sir Chas. W. Dilke. Edw. Doubleday. Philip H. Gosse. Count Walowski, of Fr. DAVID, the comp. Gasparin. Count de Montelembert. Duke of Abrantes, (3). CAMILIA BENSO. COUNT CAVOUR, of Italy. Ole Bull. Robert Schumann, the composer. Pope Leo XIII. born.

\* \* Theodore Parker. Under like conditions with R. W. Emerson. A theosophist (D), a controversialist (F), an ethical philosopher (E), of a far less conciliating temper. Divested of his learning, Parker would have been an agitator. With it, he was a critic of decided prejudices, quite unable to see the other side of a question, even if he had the disposition so to do. Not a man of poetic genius. No prophet.

F 1811 CHARLES SUMNER. WENDELL PHILLIPS. HORACE GREELEY. Edward D. Baker, of Cal. William H. Bissell, of Ill. James E. Murdoch. Elihu Burritt. Noah Porter, D. D. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. Henry James. L. N. Fowler. John W. Draper, M. D. George T. Bigelow, L. L. D. John H. Noyes, of Oneida. A great earthquake at New Madrid, in the Mississippi valley, this year, extending 300 miles south of the Ohio. JOHN BRIGHT, of Eng. Robert Lowe. Sir William R. Grove, M. D. James M'Cosh, D. D. Sir James Y. Simpson, M. D. Archbp. Tait.

- F** 1811 LE VERRIER, the astronomer. Thomas, the composer. Marshal Bazine. Bunsen, the chemist. Franz HECKER. Franz List. Marie F. Pleyel.
- SUB-SECTION E. OCTAVE OF E, 1728. *English.*
- G** 1812 Burning of Moscow, and retreat of the grand army in disgrace. Louisiana is acquired by the United States. Second war with Eng. HENRY WILSON, of Mass. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Samuel I. Prime, of N. Y. Epes Sargent. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga. Jesse D. Bright, of Ind. Judah P. Benjamin, of La. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. A. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky. Thomas L. Clingman, of N. C. ROUNDELL PALMER, of Eng. Earl CANNING. CHARLES DICKENS. ROBERT BROWNING. Charles Mackay. Louis G. Julien, the composer. M. Arago. Fr. politician. Ignace Xavier Morand Hommaire de HELL! Said to have been a French traveller, but if he was of *hell*, some correction is necessary. Hendrick CONSCIENCE, Flemish novelist. Anatoli Demidoff. THALBERG. Alexander Herten, of Russia. Kaspar Hauser!
- A** 1813 Octave of A, 1764. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. HENRY WARD BEECHER. John C. Fremont. Stephen A. Douglas. DAVID PORTER, U. S. N. John Sedgwick, U. S. A. Montgomery Blair. Judge Thurman, of O. Cyrus A. Bartol, D. D. Anna Sophia Stevens. Benson J. Lossing. James D. Dana, L.L.D. John S. Dwight. Healy, the painter. David Livingston, African explorer. Isaac Pitman, the phonographer. William B. Carpenter, M. D. LOUIS BLANC. Georges Darboy, archbp. of Paris. August Friedrich Eberhard, prince of Wurtemberg. Joseph Fessler, Austrian bishop. Baron Eotvos, of Hung. Wagner, the composer. Abbas Pasha, of Egypt. Prince Carlos Auersperg.
- B** 1814 The allied army occupies Paris. Napoleon retires to Elba for a short rest. The Austrian Netherlands are united to Holland. Pius VII. revives the order of the Jesuits. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of N. Y. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pa. John L. Motley, the author. HENRY W. BELLOWES, D. D. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D. ALONZO A. MINER, D. D. George E. Ellis, D. D. James R. Bayley, D. D. J. T. Headley. Crawford, the sculptor. Colt, the revolver man. Eugene ROUHER. Count JUAN PRIM. Jules Simon. Georges Fisch, D. D. VERDI, the composer. Baroness Burdett Coutts. Bishop Colenso. William

- B 1814 Smith, of the *Bible Dict.* William E. Baltzer, Germ. reformer. Ernst Curlius, the archaeologist.
- C 1815 Battle of Waterloo. The French monarchy restored under Louis XVIII. A hand-shaking among the royalists all around. Meanwhile Uncle Sam is getting ready for future trouble at home. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A. Philip Kearney, U. S. A. Stephen Aug. Hurlburt, of Ill. Braxton Bragg. Howell Cobb. John Mitchell, of Ireland. James T. Brady, of N. Y. Erastus Brooks. John Wentworth, of Chicago. Henry R. Anthony, of R. I. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D. of Boston. William Henry Fry. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D. ARTHUR P. STANLEY, dean of Westminster. Earl Granville. Prince VON BISMARCK. LOUIS JULES TROCHER. Count Benedetti. Aali Pasha, of Turkey. Battle of New Orleans.
- D 1816 MORRISON R. WAITE, of the U. S. Sup. Court. E. R. Hoar, of Mass. James W. Grimes, of Iowa. Stephen J. Field, of the U. S. Sup. Court. Elihu Washburne, of Ill. George H. Preble, U. S. N. Thomas W. Sherman; George H. Thomas; George G. Meade, and Henry W. Halleck, all of the U. S. A. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Mass. William D. Wilson, D. D., L.L. D. of Cornell univ. Levi Janvier, D. D., the miss. Parke Godwin, of N. Y. John G. Saxe. Sam'l Allibone, L.L. D. Charlotte Bronte, of Eng. Newman Hall, D. D. Ernst W. Siemens, the Germ. inventor. Baron Tauchnitz, the publisher. Ferdinand I. is king of the Two Sicilies. Ferdinand, titular king of Portugal, born.
- E 1817 James Monroe is Pres. of the U. S. JOHN JAY, of N. Y. John W. Forney, of Phila. Henry D. Thoreau, of Mass. Henry W. Davis, of Md. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of N. J. John B. Gough. Charles W. Elliot, of N. Y. Eliza Cook, of Eng. Sir John Gilbert. John T. Delane, of the London *Times*. Geo. J. Holyoake. Hooker, the botanist. Horsley, the painter. William III., of the Netherlands, born. George (Augustus) becomes king of Hanover. Albrecht, archduke of Austria, born.
- F 1818 BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Mass. Irwin M'Dowell, U. S. A. Don Carlos Buell, of Ky. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of N. Y. John L. Worden, U. S. N. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Mass. Wade Hampton, (2) of S. C. Richard J. Gatting, the gun inventor. Julia Ward Howe, of Mass. Emily C. Judson. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Thomas Hill, D. D., of Harvard.

- F** 1818 Maria Mitchel, of Vassar. James A. Froude, of Eng. Alexander Bain. John Walter, (3), of the London *Times*. William E. Foster, M. P. Don Carlos, of Spain. Karl Marx. Franz Eduard TODLEBEN, Russian mil. eng. Arthur Gorgey, of Hungary. Alexander II., of Russia, born. Ernst II., of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born. Prince de Joinville, of Fr. Ernst Cloquet, M. D. Gen. Douay. Charles E. Brown-Sequard, M. D. An earthquake in India at this date, 2000 miles of land submerged.
- G** 1819 Florida is ceded to the U. S. by Spain. VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, queen of Gt. Britain, born. PRINCE ALBERT, born. Cyrus W. Field. Joseph Hooker, W. S. Rosecranz, and Edw. R. S. Canby, of the U. S. A. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, of Mass. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Ind. Fred. D. Huntington, D. D. ELIAS HOWE the inventor. Philip Schaff, D. D. Geo. W. Samson, D. D. Matthew S. Culbertson, D. D. John C. Peters, M. D. Walt Whitman. Thomas Ball, Edwin E. Brackett, and W. W. Story, sculptors. John C. Adams, the Eng. astronomer. JOHN RUSKIN Ann C. Mowatt. Charles Kingsley. Cowper P. Coles., the inventor. Sir Herbert B. Edwardes. Struve, the Russian astronomer. Caspedes, of Cuba. Maria II., of Portugal, born. Offenbach, French composer.
- A** 1820 GEORGE IV. succeeds to the British throne. Count de Chambord, the imaginary Henry V. of France, born. Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, born. JOHN TYNDALL, the naturalist. HERBERT SPENCER. Marian C. Evans, (*George Eliot*). Elizabeth RACHEL Felix, the actress. VICTOR EMANUEL II., of Italy, born. Alexander John, prince of Roumania, born. Tau-Kwang is emperor of China. Civil war in Spain at this date, caused by the reactionary policy of Ferdinand. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, U. S. A. Gen. Longstreet. Earl Van Dorn. ANSON BURLINGAME. Susan B. Anthony. Henry J. Raymond, of N. Y. Horatio S. Howell, of N. J. Alice Cary. Charles F. Deems, D. D. Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. Charles A. Bristed. Austin Phelps, of Mass. Florence Nightingale, of Eng. Isaac Todhunter, the mathematician.
- B** 1821 Napoleon I. died. The Missouri compromise is adopted this year. (See B, 1850). Victor Emanuel I. abdicates in Sardinia. DON CARLOS, of Spain, born, the present claimant. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW, the phy-

- B** 1821 siologist. HELMHOLTZ. JENNY LIND. Aug. E. Mariette. Charles F. Hall, Arctic man. GILBERT HAVEN, D. D. Henry C. Fish, D. D., of N. J. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D. Edward L. Youmans. Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D. John C. Breckenridge, of Ky. Ephraim G. Squier, the archaeologist. Amelia B. Welby, of Ky. W. H. Russell, of the London *Times*. Henry T. Buckle. W. J. Conybeare. James S. Muspratt, the chemist. Burke, Australian explorer.
- C** 1822 ULYSSES S. GRANT. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Daniel E. Sickles. James L. Orr, of S. C. Richard Grant White. Thomas B. Read. James Parton. William T. Adams. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. Geo. R. Crooks, D. D. James Strong, S. T. D. Henry M. Field, D. D. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D. Alexandre TACHE, Canadian archbp. Walcott Gibbs, the chemist. Matthew Arnold, Eng. poet. Viscount Hardinge. ROSSI, the Italian archaeologist. Peruzzi, the statesman. ROSALIE BONHEUR, Fr. painter. Heinrich Schliemann, the Germ. traveller. Abdul Medjid, of Turkey, born.
- \*\*\* Ulysses S. Grant. There is a peculiarity here, which was true also of Washington, that neither Grant nor Hayes are on the military key. No other general officer is found at this date. There is a relation between E 1728-40, and E 1812-24. Also between C 1773, and C 1822. There is nothing, except the records of the two men, to indicate which of them is the true octave of Washington. One of them certainly is. Perhaps if the issue of Hayes *vs.* Tilden were again presented for adjudication by the people, Hayes might be sustained for his probity, as Grant has been for his military genius. Or, if the emergency demands it, the two names might go on the same ticket. The octave of the retirement of Washington, (1797—1881), has a significance which the historical student will not fail to appreciate. (See also octave of Gen. Jackson, E, 1831—80.)
- D** 1823 A comet with *two tails* this year. The Spaniards are driven from South America. Republic of Colombia, organized. OLIVER P. MORTON, of Ind. Schuyler Colfax. W. B. Franklin, John Pope, Fitz John Porter, and B. G. T. Beauregard, of the army. Francis A. Harding, of Md., whose case caused the division of the M. E. church in 1844. William M. Tweed, the champion N. Y. thief. R. S. Ripley, U. S. A. Thos. W. Higginson, of Boston. William R. Alger, D. D. Archibald A. Hodge, D. D. Charles P. Krauth, of Penn. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher. Leo XII. is Pope. COUNT ANDRASSY, of Hungary. Max Muller, the philologist. Hind, the astronomer.

- D** 1823 Thomas Hughes, M. P. Thomas F. Meagher, of Ireland. JOSEPH ERNST RENAN, Fr. Paul Janet, of Paris. Gen. Chauzy. Karl W. Siemens, of the steel works, Wales. Thomas L. Harris, the Spiritualist. Pierre S. A. Cochin, Fr. philanthropist. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Eng.
- SUB-SECTION F. OCTAVE OF F, 1740. *French.*
- E** 1824 Octave of E, 1775. The United States of Mexico are organized. Charles X. becomes king of France. Francis succeeds to the throne of the Two Sicilies. Charles Louis, is king of Bavaria. Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel. Maj. Gen. Hancock. Maj. Gen. Burnside. Maj. Gen. Berry. Thomas J. (*Stonewall*) Jackson. Edw. Kirby Smith. William Walker, of Nicaragua fame. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of *Harper's*. Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y. George H. Boker, of Phila. Phœbe Cary. Chas. G. Leland. Huggins and Gould, the astronomers. W. Wilkie Collins. Sir William Thomson, the math. George Smith, the orientalist. Rob't Bonner, of N. Y. Friedrich Kapp, of Germ. Fischer and Buchner, German philosophers. Lacretelle, the Fr. Jesuit. &c. &c.
- F** 1825 NICHOLAS I. becomes Czar of Russia. John Quincy Adams is Pres. of the U. S. Pedro II., of Brazil, born. Louis I. becomes king of Bavaria. THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, of Eng. Bayard Taylor. Henry Charles Lea. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A. John C. Dalton, M. D. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee. EMILIE OLIVIER, of Fr. Sebastian Tejada, of Mexico. Empress EUGENIE, born.
- G** 1826 Frederick, grand duke of Baden, born. Dr. FALK, Ger. statesman. Charles XV., of Sweden, born. Geo. B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A. THOMAS STERRY HUNT. Earl of Derby. Earl Dufferin. Prince Orloff, of Russia. Benj. Gratz Brown, of Mo. Sam'l Bowles, of Mass. Heinrich LANG, of Germany, &c. Trouble brewing in Greece.
- A** 1827 Battle of Navarino; the Turks blown out of the water. Charles Loyson, (*Father Hyacinthe*). Grand duke Constantine, born. William H. Hurlbert, of N. Y. Berthelet, Fr. chemist. John A. Broadus, D. D. of S. C., &c., &c.
- B** 1828 Friederich Charles Nicholas, prince of Prussia, born. Don Miguel, of Portugal. Lucien Louis Joseph Napoleon, (born in Rome). Became chamberlain to Pope Pius IX.; wanted to be Pope himself. Jacob

- B** 1828 D. Cox, of Ohio. Senator Bayard, of Del. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. A. James B. M'Pherson, U. S. A. DAVID A. WELLS, of Conn. Johanna Wagner. Geo. A. H. Sala. Balfour Stewart.
- C** 1829 ANDREW JACKSON is Pres. of the U. S. Pius VIII. is Pope. The Romish propaganda of Lyons is founded. CARL SCHURTZ. EDWARD LASKER, of Germ. Senator Conkling. John Hall, D. D., of N. Y. James A. Meigs, M. D. FRANZ VON HOLTZENDORFF. Peter Bayne. John Rogers, the sculptor. Edward Vogel.
- D** 1830 Revolution in France. Louis Philippe, king of the French. William IV. succeeds to the British throne. Otho, of Bavaria, becomes king of Greece. Abdul Aziz, of Turkey, born. Ismael Pasha, of Egypt, born. Francis Joseph, of Austria, born. Isabella II., of Spain, born. First railroad opened in England. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Gen. Hood. JAMES G. BLAINE. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, the Vice-Pres. Green Clay Smith. Gov. Hartranft, of Pa. James Orton, of Vassar. Jean Ingelow. Justin M'Carthy. Charles Nordhoff. Clement R. Markham. Henri Rochefort. Rubeinstein. Sir William Palliser. Juliette Bonheur.
- E** 1831 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A. John M. Schofield, U. S. A. OTHNIEL C. MARSH, Yale. John S. Crumbaugh, of Md. CHARLES, crown prince of Prussia, and of the Germ. emp., born. Gregory XVI. is Pope. Dom Pedro I., of Brazil abdicates. D'Arguebelle, Franco-Chinese mandarin. Belgium becomes independent.
- F** 1832 ANDREW D. WHITE, L. L. D. Thomas DeWitt Talmage. Iaac I. Hayes, M. D. Sir James Ferguson. Gustave Dore. EMILIO CASTELAR. Miramon, of Mexico.
- G** 1833 Slavery is conditionally abolished in the British West Indies. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley. William F. Warren, D. D. of Boston.
- A** 1834 CHARLES H. SPURGEON, D. D. Frederick Muller, the philologist. Therese Titjens. Ernst H. Hæckel, Ger. naturalist. Charles W. Eliot, L. L. D.
- B** 1835 Theodore Tilton. Philip Brooks, D. D. Samuel Clemens. Prince Leopold, of Prussia. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, Leopold II., of Belgium, born. Manton Marble, of N. Y. Henry Maudsley, M. D. Louise Chandler Moulton. Ferdinand, of Austria. First railroad opened in Germ. Great fire in N. Y.



SUB-SECTION G. OCTAVE OF G, 1752. *German.*

- C 1836 Octave of C, 1787. Joseph N. Lockyer, the astronomer. Francis II., of Sicily, born. Frederick Augustus II., of Saxony. High water in commercial matters.
- D 1837 MARTIN VAN BUREN is Pres. of the U. S. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist. Algernon C. Swinburne. Queen VICTORIA succeeds to the British throne.
- \* \* The abolition of the slave trade in 1808, by the U. S. and Gt. Britain, has its natural octave here in the abolition of slavery in the Wt. Indies. British statesmen saw what we did not, that the one involved the other. The subsequent agitation in the U. S. is due to this neglect
- E 1838 LEON GAMBETTA, of France. W. E. H. Leckey, of England.
- F 1839 Christian VIII., is king of Denmark. Charles I., of Roumania, Bret Harte. R. J. W. Buckland, D. D. Karl Ernst Bock, of Germ. Abdul Medjid is sultan, The Chinese seize and destroy all the opium of the British found in the ports of China. Beginning of the infamous opium war.
- G 1840 Frederick William IV. takes the throne of Prussia. Became insane in '58, and was succeeded by his brother, the present reigning emperor, in '61. W. H. H. Murray, of Mass. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist. William II. is king of the Netherlands. Era of Atlantic steam navigation. Penny postage established in England. War upon poor China by England.
- A 1841 WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON Pres. of the U. S. Succeeded by John Tyler, after 30 days. ALBERT EDWARD, the present prince of Wales, born. Pedro II. is emperor of Brazil. Thomas NAST. of *Harper's*.
- B 1842 See Italy, Spain, Portugal and Spanish America. Gold prospecting in California, Australia, &c.
- C 1843 Elias Howe, and his sewing machine. Commercial revival. Morse sets up his telegraph between Baltimore and Washington.
- D 1844 Henry Clay, *vs.* James K. Polk, *vs.* James G. Birney. The Free Soil party takes its rise from this date.
- E 1845 JAMES K. POLK Pres. U. S. Annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. Policy, the extension of slavery.
- F 1846 Pius IX. is elected Pope. Planet *Neptune* discovered. Battle of Monterey, &c.
- G 1847 Vera Cruz is taken by Gen. Scott. First partition of Mexico, or was it a purchase?

## SUB-SECTION A. OCTAVE OF A, 1764.

- A** 1848 A new start. Revolution in France. Louis Philippe has leave to withdraw. Louis Napoleon provisional president. Revolution in Hungary, led by Louis Kossuth. A great time generally. Francis Joseph becomes emperor of Austria. Frederic VII. king of Denmark. A presidential fuss in the United States. Zachary Taylor *vs.* Lewis Cass, *vs.* Martin Van Buren. Australia is falling into line.
- B** 1849 ZACHARY TAYLOR is Pres. U. S. Killed by the politicians, and succeeded by MILLARD FILLMORE. Gold booming in California. Victor Emanuel II. is king of Sardinia. William III. of the Netherlands. Rebellion in China.
- C** 1850 HIEN-FONG becomes Chinese emperor. The civil war in China assumes large proportions, the issue being for and against foreign intercourse. California a free State.
- D** 1851 *Coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon. Octave of D, 1802.
- E** 1852 Another presidential year in the U. S. Scott *vs.* Pierce. Louis Napoleon spreads as Napoleon III.
- F** 1853 FRANKLIN PIERCE Pres. of the U. S. Beginning of the fuss in Kansas, France declares war against Russia.
- G** 1854 Battle of Inkerman. Perry's Japanese expedition. French industrial exhibition.
- A** 1855 Alexander II. succeeds as czar of Russia. End of the rebellion in China. End of the Crimean war.
- B** 1856 Treaty of Paris. England, France and the United States insist upon commercial relations with China. Sepoy rebellion in India. Buchanan *vs.* Fremont.
- C** 1857 JAMES BUCHANAN Pres. of the U. S. Octave of C, 1808. Bank suspension. Panic in commercial circles, the world over.
- D** 1858 John Brown raid in Virginia. Donati's comet appears.
- E** 1859 Battles of Magenta and Solferino. A large detonating meteor passed over Pennsylvania and New Jersey in November of this year.

## SUB-SECTION B. OCTAVE OF B, 1776.

- F** 1860 Octave of F, 1811. Presidential campaign. Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breckenbridge. The earth passes thro' the tail of a comet this year. France occupies Cochinchina and New Caledonia. Peking taken by the allies.
- G** 1861 ABRAHAM LINCOLN Pres. U. S. Era of the great Southern rebellion. Fort Sumter taken. Bat. of Bull Run. &c. Victor Emanuel II. is king of United Italy. Abdul Aziz is sultan of Turkey.

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|---|------|---|
| A | 1862 | Franco-Austrian invasion of Mexico. Bat. of Antietam. The <i>Merrimac</i> destroyed. Surrender of New Orleans.  |
| B | 1863 | Proclamation of emancipation. Bat. of Gettysburg. Surrender of Vicksburg.   |
| C | 1864 | Sherman's march to the sea. <i>Kearsage vs. Alabama</i> .   |
| D | 1865 | Lee's surrender, and collapse of the Confederacy. Pres. Lincoln assassinated, Andrew Johnson takes his place. Leopold II. is king of Belgium. Enormous sun spots visible.   |
| E | 1866 | The Atlantic cable is laid. A new star appears. Fall of an aerolite in Hungary weighing 600 pounds, with several hundred smaller ones. Beautiful star shower in November. German-Italian war. Battle of Sad-owa. Brilliant success for Prussia. |
| F | 1867 | French exposition of industrial arts.   |
| G | 1868 | German unity and nationality developing. Presidential campaign. Grant <i>vs.</i> Seymour.   |
| A | 1869 | ULYSSES S. GRANT Pres. U. S. Ollivier, French premier. The Vatican Council convenes. Pacific railroad opened.   |
| B | 1870 | Franco-German war. Parisian commune. Victor Emanuel occupies Rome. France brought down to the dust. Napoleon III. a prisoner of war. End of the temporal power of the papacy. Octave of B, 1821.  |
| C | 1871 | William IV., of Prussia, is now William I. of Germany. Siege and surrender of the city of Paris. Adolphe THIERS, provisional president of the French republic. Amadeus becomes king of Spain. Great fire in Chicago.                            |

SECTION G. *Germany to the Front.*

Octave of G, 864, A. D. Extends to 2016, A. D.

\*\* Section F went out with unusual violence, maintaining throughout, beyond all question, its national designation. The face of things materially changes after this date. Germany comes to the front, but Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck will soon pass away. With them will go Beaconsfield, Gortchakoff, Andrassey and others. A change of a decided character will be the result. The following Sub-Section C, is Turkish as usual, and will show the influence of Germany at once. It is also the *Commercial* Sub-Section—a fact which every one will be ready to verify.

## SUB-SECTION C. OCTAVE OF C, 1788-

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|---|------|--|
| D | 1872 | Compare with D, 1823; compare, also, the Continental currency of 1788, with the greenback of 1872. Oscar II. is king of Sweden. Russia sets aside the treaty of Paris. Great fire in Boston. Grant <i>vs.</i> Greeley. |
|---|------|--|

E	1873	Viscount Beaconsfield becomes British premier. Grant, for a second term, President U. S. Failure of Jay Cook & Co., &c., &c.
F	1874	MacMahon French President. Octave of F, 1790.
G	1875	Panic in Germany. Alfonso III. becomes king of Spain.
A	1876	Centennial year in U. S. Hayes <i>vs</i> Tilden. Beginning of the Russo-Turkish war. Murad V. Abul Hamid II. Rebellion in Japan.
B	1877	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES Pres. U. S. Battle of Plevna.
C	1878	Treaty of Berlin. Narrow escape for Turkey. Great harvest year in the United States.
D	1879	Trouble in Russia. Nihilism rampant. A crisis in France. MacMahon resigns. Octave of D, 1830.
E	1880	Ministerial crisis in England. Beaconsfield <i>vs</i> Gladstone. A crisis in the United States.
F	1881	What? Octave of F, 1832, and of 1797.
G	1882	Octave of G, 1833.
A	1883	Octave of A, 1834.
B	1884	Sub-Section D. Octave of D, 1800.

\*\* The student will now see that the foregoing outline requires a good deal of filling to make it what it should be. Such details as come to us of late years in census reports are of more importance than those that are given in histories. When thus carried out, each nation by itself, it would be a compend to which future historians might contribute, but none of them displace. Statesmen might take their lessons from it, and nations would be warned in advance against impending disaster.

To get a proximate idea of the future it will be necessary not only to preserve the historical connections, but to provide for extraordinary contingencies. For example, for a terrestrial disturbance of some kind, arising from the altering relations of our moon; for a similar disturbance arising from the displacement and combustion of the coal fields; and for some marked electrical results from the extension of railroads and telegraphs. The natural increase of population fixes its own limit to a certain extent. Yet if the use of machinery has the effect to displace human labor, it is evident that the limit would be reached through scenes of misery which are shocking to contemplate.

The fundamental relation of our scale to ideas will, nevertheless, be maintained, and will be even more pronounced in the future than it has been in the past. The commerce and industry of the world will, in their turn, overwhelm hostile dynasties and disband standing armies. This would not, in all respects, be a desirable economic result, if armies of a different character did not take their place. Accordingly, this epoch requires armies to build railroads and other public works, monuments of an enduring character, and for the purpose of reclaiming the waste places.

Cycle F extends to A. D. 3456. This is some time ahead. There is a singular retroactive principle working through these long periods, by which peoples, 7000 years apart, are made to assimilate. Thus, in an important sense, 3456 A. D. will correspond to 3456 B. C. But we have no space for the argument. Of higher significance is the fact that Cycle F has its *Octave* in the transitional zoological period of 12,000 years ago. The analogy would go far to prove that animal existence will reach its climax in the course of the present cycle; that not only will all *wild* animals be swept away, but that the domestic animals will be much curtailed. The same rule will apply to barbarous tribes, nations and individuals. All such, that cannot be turned to moral account, that are more animal than man, will undoubtedly be destroyed. But this analogy would also imply a progressive change in the constitution and habits of the existing race; a radical change in the make up of society; such a transformation, in short, to an intellectual and spiritual state, which of all things, seems at present the most improbable,

## CONCLUSION.

Beyond this point the present System runs as follows, by

Sections and Periods only :

- 2016 Section A. Octave of A, 1008, A. D.  
2160 Section B. Octave of B, 1152, A. D.

PERIOD C. OCTAVE OF C, 1728, B. C.

- 2304 Section C. Octave of C, 1296, A. D.  
2448 Section D. Octave of D, 1440, A. D.  
2592 Section E. Octave of E, 1584, A. D.  
2736 Section F. Octave of F, 1728, A. D.

PERIOD D. OCTAVE OF D, 1152, B.

- 2880 Section G. Octave of G, 1872, A. D.  
3024 Section A. Octave of A, 2016, A. D.  
3168 Section B. Octave of B, 2160, A. D.  
3312 Section C. Octave of C, 2304, A. D.

## CYCLE G.

PERIOD E. OCTAVE OF E, 576, B. C.

- 3456 Section D. Octave of D, 2448, A. D.  
3600 Section E. Octave of E, 2592, A. D.  
3744 Section F. Octave of F, 2736, A. D.  
3888 Section G. Octave of G, 2880, A. D.

PERIOD F. OCTAVE OF F, CHRISTIAN ERA.

- 4032 Section A. Octave of A, 3024, A. D.  
4176 Section B. Octave of B, 3168, A. D.  
4320 Section C. Octave of C, 3312, A. D.  
4464 Section D. Octave of D, 3456, A. D.

PERIOD G. OCTAVE OF G, 576, A. D.

- 4608 Section E. Octave of E, 3600, A. D.  
4752 Section F. Octave of F, 3744, A. D.  
4896 Section G. Octave of G, 3888, A. D.  
5040 Section A. Octave of A, 4032, A. D.  
5184 End of the Grand Cycle of 12,096 years.

\*\*\* Assuming a previous Zoological Cycle of similar extent, we should get the Siderial Cycle of 24,192 years.



## APPENDIX.

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THE incompleteness of this work, its peculiar character and great pretensions, will doubtless give rise to a host of interesting questions, a few of which are already on file. Answers to these are given below. Questions of a similar character may be addressed to the author, through the publishers, and they will be attended to provided the expense of so doing is enclosed. The development of this System has been a work of considerable labor, and it has been prosecuted under great disadvantages. While the enlarged edition may be more full and specific, it may still be far from perfect, because of the enormous field which it undertakes to cover. Should there be among our correspondents, persons of special information upon any of the topics properly pertaining to this System, they will confer a favor by giving us their corrections, additions, or emendations, with suitable precision as to names, dates and facts. We shall take pleasure in acknowledging in print whatever may be received and accepted of this description.

Q. How do you account for the years being *unlike*, if such be really the fact?

Ans. The astronomers will answer this question conclusively at no distant day. In the meantime, we can only refer to the great difference in the actinic force of the *Sun*, supplemented by planetary perturbation. Our great central luminary is, of course, the prime source of our year, and the magnetic storms proceeding periodically from thence, give us a very lively perception of solar influence. But of a more permanent character, and more beneficent, are the ordinary effects of the planets upon each other. Whether *Jupiter* be in perihelion or aphelion, in opposition or conjunction, is a matter of interest to us, since the action of that planet modifies our own, not merely in its motion round the sun, but agreeably to the stages of development attained by each respectively. Besides, we may assume upon recent evidence, that the planets are chemically alike in structure, but differing as they do in *mass*, they are by no means chemically equal. This fact alone would sustain our hypothesis, since it would furnish the periodic action and reaction for which we contend.

Q. Is not that a return to the ancient astrology?

Ans. A return of the kind, in a higher or lower degree, is indicated at or near the present date, corresponding as it does, to the middle empire of Egypt. It is cheap talk to say that the men who built the Pyramids were fools. A recurrence to ancient ideas in modified forms is in the order of human events.

Q. Does that mean a return to the ancient myths?

Ans. Not necessarily so. The Egyptian priests made a wide distinction between *Sabaos* (or star worship) and the God of Sabaos, but they were not able to keep the mass of the people up to it. The moderns ought not to make a less intelligent discrimination. The ancients, however, were unable to perceive that the *malignancy* which they attributed to planetary influence, existed only among themselves. A moral universe is antagonistic to a degenerate society. Failing to convert, it is efficient to destroy.

Q. What becomes of your central element D, in such a case?

Ans. It stays right there, but is not identical with Jupiter Olympus. Deity acts through secondary agencies. The stimulus to work is as much a divine impulse as the stimulus to worship, having reference to the proper times and seasons. God is *Light*, of which the sun is but the medium; He is *Just*, of which the order of the universe is but the reflection; He is *Love*, and manifests Himself through his SON, and in a less direct manner through his prophets and teachers.

Q. Then your theory is, that if man harmonizes with nature, he will harmonize with God?

Ans. If he does. That is well put. But he has not heretofore done so except under compulsion.

Q. Would you then abandon the musical hypothesis if you were sure of the chemical?

Ans. It could not be done. The doctrine of numbers and of musical and chemical affinities hang together.

Q. But in music the *first, third and fifth* dominate the scale. What becomes of your *second, fourth, sixth and seventh*?

Ans. That point is well taken. Every politician, and, indeed, every public teacher, is aware that it requires an enormous *pressure* to move a large body of people out of their customary habit of thought. Nothing short of war, pestilence, or other great calamity, the discovery of new lands, or mines of wealth, seem to have the desired effect. There is, moreover, a tendency to degenerate, which requires the most unremitting labor to counteract. The *desideratum* is, therefore, to keep the popular mind up to *tone*, by the discouragement, and even the suppression, of whatever has a tendency to degrade it. Now, the first, third and fifth, (A, C and E,) are the *conservative* elements, while the second, fourth, sixth and seventh (B. D. F. G,) are the disturbing elements.

Q. The musical relation being admitted, would two contiguous notes make a *discord*?

Ans. Surely they would. There is a natural *antagonism* among nations, as well as a reciprocal interest. This is set as a preservative from decay, and also as a means of driving out of existence a people who, in spite of every moral support, run to corruption. Yet if A and B were inclined to quarrel, C and D. might have something to say about it. Warfare in the future will have this mitigation.



Q. Would you carry this antagonism down to individuals in general society?

Ans. Of course we should. But society runs into very minute details, and would require a separate exposition.

Q. If your scheme be astronomical, ought it not to cover a much greater lapse of time?

Ans. It should, and does so, in point of fact. But we find no warrant for the wild talk about "millions" and "billions" of years. This scheme provides for periods in the geological history of the earth as much as it does for those of the zoological. There have been eras of rapid, almost instantaneous, chemical combination; eras in which the sea and land were prodigiously prolific; of briefer existence on that account. The fact that remains of these eras are found to-day in a good state of preservation ought to be enough to squelch the geological millionaires, who use figures apparently without a true sense of their value.

Q. If your system be astronomical, how do you dispose of the excess of planets over seven?

Ans. We should have no place for the other *two* unless there are *more* in the distance. Extend the number to 12, and we are all right. The presence of such a planet as *Jupiter*, just where he is, seems to afford ground for the belief that our astronomers have not yet reached the limit of the Solar system. *Jupiter* is, in fact, a subsidiary *sun* to that unknown region. If Bode's law be examined critically there is no escape from the conclusion that it is incomplete without further additions. When these are made in proper form, it comes out all right. Let us illustrate by an extension of his figures: If we write—

0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 288, 336, 360, 372.

Adding 4 to each, we get—

4, 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, 100, 196, 292, 340, 364, 376.

The singular result is presented that the geometrical relation as to distance is preserved up to the *eighth*, or octave, when it suddenly changes. Instead of doubling on 192, it adds only 96. Following up this clue we should add 48 to 288; 24 to 336, and 12 to 360. We venture to predict that when the remaining three planets are discovered, they will be found squarely upon these figures. Bring your glasses to bear, gentlemen, and try it. If it should be a success, why not call it Bayne's improvement, or BAYNE'S LAW? It is the direct outcome of this system, and the above figures are essential to it.

Q. How do you dispose of the moon?

Ans. The moon is part of the earth, and furnishes a key to the cosmos. The earth being 49 times larger than the moon, is 49 times slower in coming to the same conclusion. The moon has not been habitable since 3456 B. C. and will not survive beyond 3456 A. D. if so long. It is *receding* from us, and is liable to break up at any time.

Q. Is not that a little *moony*?

Ans. Not at all. A French astronomer, whose name is mislaid,

gave us a hint of the probable change in the moon's base some years ago, and Prof. Proctor has done so recently.

Q. But is there not an absurdity, speaking mathematically, in supposing that the earth will be moonless?

Ans. We don't *say* that. Our earth is related to the *asteriods*, the fifth of the planetary series. A displacement of three or four of these is also among the probabilities.

A. Well, do you think the year 5184, A. D., which is as far as your System extends, is going to wind up this world of ours, or will it go longer?

Ans. The year A. D. 5184 is as far ahead as any of us will live to see. But as a matter of curiosity, and as coming within the scope of the present System, we reply that the end of the existing race (for it will have an end), dose not imply an end of the world, by any means. There were peculiar races of living beings before our history began; there will be a peculiar people after our history terminates. The question of the habitability of other worlds is answered by the changes that are involved in the development and progress of our own. The idea that the universe is limited to one style of human existence is too narrow to be entertained for one moment.

Q. How is it that you omit all reference to Africa? So large a continent cannot surely be entirely left out in the cold.

Ans. You are right, my boy! Africa cannot be very well left out in the cold. On the contrary, Africa is a fearfully hot country, has always been so, and is liable to continue so. Africa, as the original nursery of the human race, came into history earlier than we know of. It may hold out later. A great deal is involved in the future state of that continent.

Q. "The original nursery!" You don't mean to say that the white race had an African ancestry?

Ans. If we are to credit Mr. Darwin, it had worse than that. But we do nothing of the kind. The fact that the white race is the smallest in point of numbers shows that it is a comparatively recent affair. If, therefore, it had an African origin, its relationship is now so distant as to be in reality a matter of doubt. As we don't precisely know how much we are indebted to Africa in the past, nor how far we shall be under obligation in the future, perhaps it would be well to be civil in our intercourse with the people of that country; for nothing seems more true in the administration of the natural world, than that the time will come when the last shall be made first, and the least the greatest.

Q. You make a point in favor of the female sex. What do you mean by that?

Ans. That since the Christian era, the world has been practically ruled by it—often grossly misruled. The weight of moral power is with the women, nevertheless, and they will be potential accordingly.

Q. Is there not more of mere opinion than of scientific induction in your strictures upon the United States?

Ans. Oh, no. A *sine qua non* of a free system is virtue and intelligence in the voting population. Intelligence without virtue don't fill the bill. A disposition to read, and not less, to produce, a murky literature, would in the very nature of things, count against free institutions. Nothing is more true than the remark of Edmund Burke: "Passions forge their own fetters." Aside from this point, the effort put forth to give every man a stake in the welfare of society has been a failure, not so much from an insufficiency of means, as from downright profligacy. Nothing could be more equitable than the giving and securing to every one a homestead. But the object is defeated by the sale of land warrants, by waiving exemption, by drunkenness, and other causes; and thus the recipients become a dangerous class, and a very burdensome one to the more thrifty members of society. If a man would be free he must strike a blow for himself. An indifferent course of life will soon place him in the servile class, and if there be a million or two like himself, their political birthright will go for a mess of pottage.

Q. That is all very well, but is there nothing else?

Ans. Why that is the beginning of the end, my boy! What mean the recent conspiracies to steal State governments? to count out, by party majority, members of Congress who were duly elected? to buy up the electoral vote for President? If this kind of thing goes on, secession will take a totally new form, and the States will either become close corporations, neither at peace at home or abroad, or else they will group themselves according to their local affiliations, and destroy the central government which at present is the only guaranty of popular liberty.

Q. Well, what then?

Ans. What then! What would you have worse than that? Of course the little confederacies would not agree among themselves. The strongest would come uppermost, and would hold the weaker to terms by force of arms. You would then have a Cæsar with a well appointed army at his back, instead of a President meekly smoking his cigar at the White House.

Q. Still we should live through it, should we not?

Ans. Oh, yes. We should live through anything that any other people have lived through. But see what experience costs, and consider whether we might not save a little of it.

Q. You seem to be a prophet of evil omen to nearly every nation under the sun. Why do you look for the dismemberment of the British empire?

Ans. Because it can't be helped. Great Britain has been first class in making enemies the world over, and when she begins to topple over, every one will feel like giving her a kick. And then, again, the tenor of history is against an extended empire for any great

length of time. There is nothing to hinder, however, a resort to the republican form of government, if, indeed, that be not already an established fact, in which event England will lose only her enormous self-conceit, and will be all the better for it.

Q. You make the letter C stand for Turkey, for commerce and law. Is not that a little mixed?

Ans. So it would seem. But a people who rely upon commerce and law alone are upon a very unstable foundation. Where much law is required there is little gospel. Turkey will answer this description rather better than any other nation, and will have enough left over to divide with her friends.

Q. But you cannot make the letter D stand for both Russia and China, unless you add an eighth to the number of your great powers?

Ans. Our musical critic tells us that we require an eighth any way—to which we have no objection. In fact, we could increase the number to *twelve* without damage, if there ever was such a number, or if there ever should be in the future.

Q. How do you make out that the letter G is germinal, and at the same time scientific, and make both to fit Germany?

Ans. Germany is pretty well up in the sciences, quite in advance of other nations. It does not follow, however, that such knowledge is confined to that nation. Still less that its advantages are reaped by it. Nothing is more common than for men to reap where they have not sown, while nothing is more unjust. The development of the sciences is the result of scattering the seeds of sound observation far and wide. We cannot make anything but *germinal* of such a process.

Q. And you really believe that every nation is tuned up to a certain key?

Ans. Not only every nation, but every individual. Why man, alive, ask your organist, and he will tell you that the church *edifice* has its key-note. There are conformations of country the world over, that respond to special notes, and to no others.

Q. Then you hold that there is a musical chord bobbing around which stirs up a mining fever one year, unsettles business the next, and sets people to thinking the next?

Ans. Thee had better go to school awhile, young man! When thee gets older, if perchance wisdom should crown thy old age, thou shalt learn that no two days, or months, or years are or ever were alike, and never will be alike in every minute particular. Should wisdom fail thee, entirely, then rheumatism, or other nervous disease, engendered by fast living, may be more convincing. Beside the phenomena of the heavens, there is much in the state of the earth itself, to stir up human energy. Take for example what is known as the Agonic line, and the magnetic pole. This singular affair has a motion from east to west, at the rate of about 40 miles a year. It was traced through Sweden and Germany as far back as the year 1580.

Had it anything to do with the thirty years war? In 1620, it ran through Holland. How about *that*? In 1660, through London, at the restoration of Charles II. In 1700, through the west coast of Ireland! It reached the American shore in the midst of the revolutionary war, 1780. It was in Pennsylvania in 1800. It is now in Ohio—the scene of political turmoil, and the home of Pres. Hayes! But the curious feature in the case is, that China and Japan run a line of their own, which describes an ellipse of 2500 miles long and 1500 miles wide. This is only one example of many that might be adduced to show that human society is liable to disturbance from extraneous causes of which we know but little, and that it is kept alive by an alternation of stimulus which is at once necessary and desirable.

Q. You make the letter A stand for Austria, America, Australia, and other geographical divisions. What have they in common?

Ans. So far as Austria is concerned, it is an inchoate empire, which is destined to include all of European Turkey, except Greece. It is the antithesis of the United States, while yet its organization into principalities is subject to the same general principles, that will hereafter be more fully developed. It is highly probable, indeed, that continental Europe will be embraced in a federal system, of which Austria will be the founder. The United States will include the habitable portion of North America, while South America will ultimately succumb to the empire of Brazil, with Rio Janeiro as a second New York. Australia speaks for itself. Now the mutations of time will, if they follow Chinese precedent, bring these several divisions to a common level. This answer anticipates several other questions for the purpose of bringing them to a close.

The effect of the Secession War in the United States is of a wide spread character. It was reflected first in Austria, and afterward in Germany, and the general principle is now affirmed by the jurists of every civilized nation. A State once admitted to a federal union with its neighbors, cannot dissolve its connection except by successful revolution. An attempt so to do is an act of hostility, and is to be met accordingly. On the other hand, a group of petty States which have grown up side by side without entering into amicable political relations with each other, will be compelled hereafter to enter a general system whether agreeable to themselves or not, on the ground that isolation means unfriendliness, and is therefore incompatible with the public good. Thus has come about a united Italy and a united Germany, and thus must come about confederations the world over. The Chinese passed through this ordeal centuries ago. They have had their Charlemagne, and their Napoleon, their secession war, and their social revolutions; like causes producing like effects in every age and under every form of government. But they do not, like us, study precedent, and so it may happen that Chinese experience may be in the future of more value in America than in China itself.















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